Prince of Wales' Relief Fund

WHO'S WHO
AND
WHAT'S WHAT
IN THE
WAR

With Maps of Europe and the Franco-German Frontier

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A COMPLETE HANDBOOK

Edited by GEORGE L. POLSUE

LONDON:
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O-GERMAN FRONTIER.

WHO'S WHO
IN
THE WAR

84 pages with MAPS OF EUROPE and the FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

THE ACTUAL AND PROBABLE

BELLIGERENTS' RESOURCES & FORCES

BESIDES UP-TO-DATE

POLITICAL, MILITARY, NAVAL, INTERNATIONAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL & GENERAL INFORMATION.

ALSO A

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1870-1914

Edited by
GEORGE L. POLSUE.

LONDON: GOUGH HOUSE, GOUGH SQUARE FLEET STREET, E.C.

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14-2425

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AUSTRIA.

AREA.—115,882 square miles.

POPULATION.—28,995,844, divided as follows :—

Germans	9,950,266
Bohemians, Moravians and Slavs ...	6,435,983
Poles	4,967,984
Ruthenians	3,528,854
Slovaks	1,252,940
Serbs and Croats	783,334
Italians	768,000
Roumanians	275,000
Hungarians	10,000
Others	25,000

RELIGION.—All legally recognised religions are equal, and each has the independent administration of its own affairs. The division of the total population, according to religion, is as follows :—

Roman Catholics	22,530,000
Greek Catholics	3,417,000
Armenian Catholics	2,000
Old Catholics	21,000
Greek Orientals	666,000
Armenian Orientals	1,000
Evangelicals	589,000
Other Christian Sections	7,000
Jews	1,314,000

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913 the revenue was £130,728,397 and the expenditure was £130,716,770.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Half the population is agricultural, and the cultivated area in 1912 was 28,304,953 hectares. The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	8,444,702	quarters.
Barley	8,981,688	,,
Oats	17,731,556	,,
Rye	14,490,302	,,
Maize	1,822,600	,,

MINING.—Most of the base metals are produced in Austria, such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, graphite, petroleum and ozokerit.

MANUFACTURES.—In the large cities are many important modern establishments, such as iron foundries, glass works, sugar mills, woollen and cotton mills, leather goods, furniture factories, etc. There are 1,183 breweries and 45,834 distilleries. In 1913 about 2,000,000 metric tons of sugar were produced.

HUNGARY.

AREA.—125,609 English square miles.

POPULATION—20,886,487, divided as follows :—

Hungarians	10,050,575
Germans	2,037,435
Slavs	1,967,970
Roumanians	2,949,032
Ruthenians	472,587
Croats	1,833,162
Servians	1,106,471
Others	469,275
Total Population	49,882,331

RELIGION.—(See Austria for remarks.)

Roman Catholics	10,888,138
Greek Catholics	2,025,508
Evangelical Helvs	2,621,329
Evangelical Augs	1,340,143
Greek Orientals	2,987,163
Unitarians	74,296
Jews	932,458
Others...	17,452

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—The cultivation of the soil is the chief industry of Hungary, and furnishes employment to fully two-thirds of the population. The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	184,643,562	bushels.
Corn	208,143,904	,,
Oats	80,066,387	,,
Barley	72,119,356	,,
Rye	56,673,280	,,

MINING.—Hungary is a poor country so far as mining is concerned—in 1912 about 60,000 tons of iron ore, 17,000 tons of coal, and 80,000 tons of lignite were produced.

MANUFACTURES.—In Hungary the manufactures consist of clothing, iron and metals, wood and bone, machinery, earthernware, and glass and textile products.

GOLD RESERVES.—The latest gold reserve of Austria-Hungary was £64,200,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913 the revenue was £86,367,043 and the expenditure £86,364,758.

COMMON ARMY.—The peculiar constitution of the Dual Monarchy is also to be met in the organisation of the military forces. The first line of the Austro-Hungarian Army is known as the Common Army, but the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm are entirely separate from the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, which latter form the Hungarian National Army Military service is compulsory and universal without exception of race, and liability to serve extends from the 19th year to the end of the 42nd year. In the Common Army and both Landwehrs the Infantry serve for two years continuously, and the Cavalry and Artillery for three years, followed by ten years in the Reserve and two years in the Reserve of the Landwehr. He is then in the Landsturm until his 42nd year. The Empire is divided into sixteen Army Corps districts, and each of these districts is supposed to furnish a complete Army Corps of two divisions of the Common Army. The total peace establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Army is about 480,000 men, but in case of war, with the Reserves, it amounts to 2,750,000, with 2,500 guns. There are 210 batteries of field guns, 56 batteries of howitzers, 28 batteries of heavy howitzers, and 45 mountain batteries. The Austrian Army use the Mannlicher rifle, model 95, calibre ·315.

NAVY.—The Austro-Hungarian Navy is very efficient, and includes a flotilla of Monitors for the Danube. It is administered by the Naval Department of the Ministry of War. The headquarters of the Fleet are at Pola, and there are other establishments on the Dalmatian Coast. The Austro-Hungarian Fleet is composed as follows:—

Dreadnoughts	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12
Armoured Cruisers	3
Cruisers	9
Torpedo Gunboats	7
Destroyers	18
Torpedo Boats	63
Submarines	6

The sailors in the Austrian Navy are largely Dalmatians and Croats. The expenditure on the Army in 1913 was £24,992,000, and on the Navy for the same year £3,094,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The foreign commerce of Austria-Hungary is as follows :—

Imports in 1913	£141,433,000
Exports in 1913	£115,129,000

The trade with England in 1913 was as follows :—

Imports to United Kingdom ...	£7,709,000
Exports from United Kingdom to Austria-Hungary	£4,482,000

BELGIUM.

AREA.—11,373 square miles.

POPULATION.—According to the last Census of 1910—7,423,000.

RELIGION.—The great majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and according to the latest available figures there were about 28,000 Anglicans and 13,000 Jews. There is full religious liberty, the National Treasury paying part of the income of the Ministers of all denominations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—Of the total area of 2,945,589 hectares, 1,736,174 hectares are under cultivation, 521,000 are forest land, and 190,000 uncultivated.

The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	8,219,836 cwts.
Barley	1,822,041 ,,
Oats	10,021,930 ,,
Rye	10,653,382 ,,

MINING.—In 1912 there were 209 coal mines in Belgium, of which 126 were worked, and the production in 1912 was 22,972,000 tons. There are also important iron mines, the production of pig iron in 1913 amounting to 2,466,700 metric tons.

MANUFACTURES.—There are in Belgium about ninety sugar factories, which produce about 240,000 tons of raw sugar, and 21 refineries, the output of which was 121,000 tons. There are besides 125 distilleries, which produced about 75,000 kilolitres of alcohol, and many engineering works.

GOLD RESERVES.—According to the latest return from the Bank of Belgium, the gold in the vaults was about £8,000,000 sterling.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In 1913 the receipts were £30,280,000 and the expenditure £30,200,000.

COLONIES.—The independent state of Congo was founded by King Leopold II., and placed under his sovereignty. It has since then been annexed by Belgium. The area of the colony is 909,000 square miles, and the population between 15 and 16 millions. The revenue in 1913 was £1,616,000, and the expenditure £2,037,000. The profit largely relieves national taxation.

ARMY.—The Belgian Army is partly recruited by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment, the first engagement for voluntary enlistment being for five or seven years for those under 18, and three to five years for those over that age. The total length of service in the first line is eight years, and in the second line five years. The peace establishment of the Army in 1913 was 55,000, but it has been undergoing increase and reorganisation. It can place 350,000 men in the field in war-time. The Belgian artillery has lately been partially armed with a new and improved type of gun, made by Cockerill, the famous Belgian engineers. The expenditure on the army was £4,043,850. History shows that the Belgian was always a splendid fighting man and his achievements to-day justify his reputation. His rifle is the Mauser.

BULGARIA.

AREA.—43,305 square miles.

POPULATION.—4,753,000 divided as follows :—

Bulgarians	3,204,000
Turks	488,000
Roumanians	75,000
Greeks	63,000
Gipsies	98,000
Jews	37,000
Others	70,000

RELIGION.—The national religion is the Greek Orthodox Church, but the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople outside the Orthodox Communion. The Church is governed by a Synod of Bishops. Of the total population 3,643,000 belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, 603,000 are Mahommedans, 40,000 are Jews, 32,000 Catholics, 12,000 Armenians, and 6,000 Protestants.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—The total area of all Bulgaria consists of about 24,000,000 acres, of which 8,200,000 acres are under cultivation and of the new area about 1,000 square miles are cultivated land. Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, and produces a substantial amount of cereals as follows:—

Wheat	34,142,000	cwt.
Barley	7,871,000	,,
Oats	3,443,000	,,
Rye	6,200,000	,,
Maize	27,550,000	,,
Rice	59,000	,,

Another important article produced in Bulgaria which is practically a monopoly, is the Otto of Roses, but there are no statistics as to the amount manufactured.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufactures of Bulgaria are cottons, woollen goods and cigarettes.

MINING.—In Bulgaria all minerals belong by law to the State. There are coal mines in Pernik and also in Trevna. Iron is also found in large quantities, and gold, silver, lead, manganese, and copper are known to exist in the country.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913 the revenue was estimated at £5,765,000 and the expenditure at £4,732,000.

ARMY.—With the exception of Mahommedans, who are exempt on payment of a tax, service is universal and compulsory. Men enter the ranks at the age of 20, and remain for two years in the infantry and three years in the other arms. Reserve service extends for 18 years in the infantry and 16 years in the other arms. There is further service of four years in the territorial army, and two years in the territorial reserve. Reservists have to annually rejoin the ranks for three weeks. The first line of the Bulgarian army consists of 60,000 men, but in case of war can be increased to about 400,000 men. It is well-equipped and armed with Creuzot guns and Mannlicher rifle.

The expenditure of the Army in 1913 was £1,620,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Imports in 1912, £8,524,408; Exports in 1912, £6,257,264. The trade with England was as follows:—

Imports from Bulgaria to the United Kingdom in 1912, £491,484. Exports to Bulgaria from the United Kingdom in 112, £1,002,423.

DENMARK.

AREA.—15,582 square miles.

POPULATION.—2,775,000.

RELIGION.—The ruling religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which is under the superintendence of seven Bishops, the Bishop of Roeskilde being the Metropolitan. All religions are fully tolerated. According to the census of 1911 there were 2,732,792 Protestants, 9,821 Roman Catholics, 5,164 Jews, and 9,000 of other denominations.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—About 80 per cent. of the total area of Denmark is productive, of which 6 per cent. is forest and of the remainder less than half is arable, and the balance pastures and meadows. The production of cereals was as follows :—

Wheat	3,502,970	bushels
Barley	22,100,198	,,
Oats	41,120,832	,,
Rye	17,920,615	,,
Mixed grain	17,244,049	,,

Denmark is also a very large producer of beetroot. In 1912 the production exceeded 500,000,000 bushels. In 1912 about 3,200,000 gallons of brandy were produced from 25 distilleries, besides about 63,000,000 gallons of beer. In the same year 135,000 tons of beet sugar were produced and 40,000 tons of margarine and oleo-margarine. Its export of dairy produce is very large.

GOLD RESERVES.—On July 31 the National Bank had £4,954,000 in bullion and specie.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The total revenue for 1914 to 1915 was £6,867,068 and the expenditure £6,636,554.

FOREIGN TRADE.—

Imports in 1912	£45,417,697
Exports ,, ,, ...	£37,893,748

The trade with England was as follows :—Imports from Denmark to the United Kingdom in 1913, £23,836,000. Exports to Denmark from the United Kingdom in 1913, £5,790,000.

COLONIES.—Denmark possesses Colonies both in Europe and America consisting of the following :—

Iceland has an area of 40,000 English square miles and a population of 85,000 inhabitants.

Greenland, 46,000 square miles and a population of 13,500.

West Indies, 138 square miles and a population of 27,000.

ARMY.—The Danish Army resembles in many respects the Swiss Army. Every able-bodied Danish subject is liable to serve in the Army or Navy. Service begins at the age of 21 and lasts for 16 years. For the first eight years the men belong to the active Army and for the remaining eight years to the Territorial Reserve. The peace strength of the active Army is about 14,000 men, but the fighting strength is about 50,000 men. The military budget for 1913-14 amounted to £1,088,000. The Dane is a fine fighter, well-educated and extremely intelligent. The Infantry is armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle of 8 m.m. and the Artillery uses the 14.88lb. Shell Krupp gun.

NAVY.—The Danish Fleet is kept for coast defence. It consists of :—

Battleships	3
Monitors	4
Torpedo gunboats	3
Torpedo boats	20
Submarines	7

The expenditure for the Navy is about £600,000.

FRANCE.

AREA.—207,054 square miles.

POPULATION.—41,200,509. The population of France consists almost entirely of Frenchmen. In the South there are about 1,000,000 Italians and Spanish, and there is a population of other foreigners which hardly amounts to 500,000. In other words, France is a homogenous nation.

RELIGION.—No religion of any sort is recognised by the State, as under the law of 1905 the Churches were separated from the State, the adherents to every creed being allowed to form associations for public worship, and the State, as well as the Departments and the Communes, were relieved from payment of salaries. There

are 17 Archbishops and 67 Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in France. The Protestants are governed by a general consistory, while the Reformed Church is under a Council of Administration, the seat of which is in Paris.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—About 23,000,000 acres out of a total of 131,000,000 acres are under forests, and 98,000,000 acres are returned as under crops, fallow, and grass. The production of cereals was as follows:—

Wheat	878,332	metric tons.
Rye	135,553	,, ,,
Barley	109,402	,, ,,
Oats	543,381	,, ,,

France, as is well known, is the largest producer of wine in Europe. There are over 1,500,000 vine growers in the country, and the last year's vintage was valued at about £72,000,000.

MINING.—France is a substantial producer of coal and iron. In 1912 over 41,000,000 tons of coal and lignite were produced, and about 5,000,000 tons of pig iron. There are also lead and silver and zinc mines in the country, but of no great importance. The last output of quarries amounted to about £11,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.—In the North of France and particularly at Lille there are large cotton and linen factories, and in the centre of France there are important woollen factories where some of the best woollen fabrics are produced. In the neighbourhood of Lyons are the well-known Creusot works, which are reputed to produce the best guns in the world. There are also 220 sugar factories in France, the total production of which amounts to 900,000 tons.

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserve of the Bank of France is about £190,000,000, and there is besides a silver reserve of about £50,000,000, silver coin being legal tender in France.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The total receipts for 1913 amounted to £214,940,719, and the expenditure to £214,933,178.

COLONIES.—The area of the Colonies and Dependencies of France are estimated at about 4,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 42,000,000. The principal ones are situated in Africa and consist of Algeria, Tunis, Congo, Madagascar and others. In America France possesses Guadeloupe, Martinique and Guiana; in Oceana New Caledonia and Tahiti; in Asia, Cochinchina with an area of 310,000 square miles and a population of 14,500,000.

ARMY.—The French Army consists of two branches—the Metropolitan and the Colonial—but both are under the War Minister, though the estimates for the Colonial troops are included in the Budget of the Minister for the Colonies. Military service in France is absolutely compulsory for everybody, except in cases of physical disability. Liability to service begins at the age of 20 years and ends at the age of 48 years. According to the law passed last year the term of service in the first line is three years, men joining at 20. They are then in the reserve for eleven years, they afterwards pass to the Territorial Army for seven years, and finish with seven years more in the Territorial Reserve.

The first line consists of about 750,000 men of all arms, and the second line of fully an equal amount. The whole military strength of France, including Territorials, amounts to about 4,000,000 men. The French Creuzot light artillery is the best in Europe and the French soldier is highly trained in its use. He is remarkable for his dash and spirit and marching power. His rifle, which is the Lebel of .31 calibre, is not an up-to-date weapon. The field gun is a 3in. machine.

AVIATION.—The Aeronautical Corps is divided into three groups, consisting of from two to four companies. At present there are 27 sections of eight aeroplanes each, ten cavalry sections of three aeroplanes each, and eleven fortress sections of eight aeroplanes each, or a total establishment of 334 aeroplanes, besides 14 dirigibles.

NAVY.—The French Navy is mostly concentrated in the Mediterranean, and has its principal base in Toulon

and another base in Bizerta, Tunis. It is very efficient in submarines. The strength is as follows:—

Dreadnoughts	7 (and 4 completing).
Pre-Dreadnoughts	19
Armoured Cruisers	19
Protected Cruisers	18
Torpedo Gunboats	7
Destroyers	87
Torpedo Boats	159
Submarines	76

The peace strength of the French Navy is 66,000, but there are large trained reserves. The shooting of the French sailor has greatly improved in the past year.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports	£340,320,000
Exports	£275,000,000

The trade with England was as follows:—

Imports from France to United Kingdom in 1913	£46,349,000
Exports to France from United Kingdom in 1913	£28,957,000

The expenditure on the Army in 1914 was £57,459,660, and on the Navy for 1914 was £23,406,307.

GERMANY.

AREA.—The total area of the German Empire is 208,780 square miles.

POPULATION.—64,925,993.—The German Empire consists of 26 different states, the most important of which is Prussia, with an area of 134,000 square miles and a population exceeding 40,000,000. Then comes Bavaria with an area of 29,000 square miles and a population of 7,000,000, and Saxony, with an area of 5,789 square miles and a pouplation of 4,800,000.

RELIGION.—The constitution provides full liberty of conscience and complete equality in all religions. The different creeds are as follow:—

Protestants	39,991,421
Catholics	23,821,453
Other Christians	283,946
Jews	615,021
Others	214,152

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—According to the latest returns 91 per cent. of the area of Germany is productive and 9 per cent. unproductive. The sub-division of the soil at the latest official returns was as follows:—Arable land, vineyards and other cultivated lands, 65,199,530 acres; pastures, meadows, 21,397,300; woods and forests, 34,569,800; all others, 12,383,390. The production of cereals in 1913 was as follows:—

Wheat	4,655,956	metric tons,
Rye	12,222,394	,, ,,
Barley	3,673,254	,, ,,
Oats	9,713,965	,, ,,

Germany produces a considerable amount of wine. The production in 1912 was 2,019,392 hectolitres.

MINING.—The bulk of the minerals produced in Germany come, from Prussia and Silicia. Germany in 1912 produced 175,000,000 tons of coal, 80,000,000 tons of lignite, and 27,000,000 tons of iron ore. Lead, zinc and copper are also produced, but in moderate quantities.

MANUFACTURES.—The chief manufacturing places of Germany are in Prussia, Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine and Saxony, the latter place being the centre of textiles. Iron and steel is mostly produced in Rhenish Prussia. Baden, Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine produce cotton goods. There is also a large and increasing production of sugar from beetroot, which in 1912 rose to 2,632,282 tons, besides 380,863 tons of molasses. There is also a huge production of beer, which in 1912 amounted to 67,872,000 hectolitres.

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserve of Germany is about £85,000,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The common revenue of the Empire in 1913 was £184,801,660, and the expenditure was exactly the same.

COLONIES.—The estimated area of the various Colonies was 1,027,820 square miles, with a white population of 24,389, and a native population of 12,041,603. The most important of all is German East Africa, the area of which is about 385,000 square miles and the population 7,650,000.

ARMY.—Military service in Germany is compulsory and commences at the age of 20 years and ends at 45 years.

The term of service in the first line is seven years, being two years in the ranks and five years in the reserve. During the period of reserve service the soldier belongs to his corps and is obliged to join it twice in the five years of training. The Landwehr are twice called up for exercise during this period, for a fortnight on each occasion. After five years in the first line of the Landwehr the soldier passes to the second line and remains in it until he reaches his fortieth year. Finally the men serve in the Landsturm until 45. The first line, according to the recent law consists of about 880,000 and the total military strength of Germany is computed at 4,500,000 soldiers. The infantry are armed with the Mauser rifle of .311 calibre. The artillery has a Krupp quick-firer discharging a 15lb. shell. It is much inferior to the French weapon, and the German artillery-man is not so well-trained. German mobilisation is not so rapid as the French, but is quicker than that of any other country. The army is carefully organised, but its fighting tactics are regarded as antiquated.

AVIATION.—Germany has made great strides in this direction so far as airships are concerned, which are of two different classes, the Parsifals and the Zeppelins, of which latter we have heard a good deal lately. Germany besides possesses a fleet of aeroplanes which is not to be compared with the French or English aeroplanes.

NAVY.—The German Navy has been reorganised after the last Franco-German War, and during the last ten years or so, under the efficient administration of the Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Navy takes second place after the British. The strength is as follows :—

Dreadnoughts ...	...	23 (2 completing).
Pre-Dreadnoughts	...	20
Armoured Cruisers	...	9
Protected Cruisers	...	40
Destroyers ...	...	164
Torpedo Boats...	...	47
Submarines (about)	...	40

Each type of German ship is inferior to the same ship in the English Navy. The German naval guns are also not so powerful and the fleet personnel is neither so good nor well-trained as our own. The peace strength is 79,000 men.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1913 ... ... £534,750,000
Exports in 1913 ... ... £495,630,000

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Germany to United Kingdom in 1913 ... ... £80,511,000
Exports to Germany from United Kingdom in 1913 ... ... £40,695,000

The expenditure on the Army in 1913 was £34,637,000, and on the Navy £24,012,605.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

AREA.—121,633 square miles.

POPULATION.—45,370,530, divided as follows :—

England	30,813,043
Wales	1,714,800
Scotland	4,472,103
Ireland	4,458,775
Isle of Man	54,752
Channel Islands...	95,618

RELIGION.—The Established Church of England is the Protestant Episcopal. There are no civil disabilities on account of religion for any British subject. In England there are two Archbishops, those of Canterbury and York, and 38 Bishops. The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian and consists of 84 Presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, consisting of over 700 members, partly clerical and partly lay. In Ireland the principal religion is the Roman Catholic, to which about 3,250,000 belong. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is under four Archbishops and 23 Bishops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—The cultivated area is about 45,000,000 acres, out of a total surface of 77,000,000 acres. The production of cereals is as follows :—

Wheat	7,086,000	quarters.
Barley	8,202,000	,,
Oats	20,667,000	,,

MINING.—The principal products are coal and iron ore. In 1912 the production of coal amounted to 260,000,000 tons, and iron ore to 13,800,000 tons ; there are also some copper, tin and zinc mines in Cornwall.

MANUFACTURES.—The value of cotton, woollen and linen yarns and piece goods produced in Great Britain and Ireland is about £200,000,000; say £120,000,000 cotton, £55,000,000 woollen, and £25,000,000 linen. The total amount of capital employed is about £250,000,000, and about 5,000,000 people earn their living from these industries. England supplies to the world vast quantities of steam coal from the Welsh collieries, but the exports of finished iron are becoming reduced.

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserve of the Bank of England is about £40,000,000, but we believe that amongst other Joint Stock Banks there must be quite another £10,000,000, and further, there is this to say, that there is comparatively more gold circulating amongst the public in England than in any other country. The creation of 20/- and 10/- bank notes will, no doubt, drive a lot more gold to the Bank of England.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In 1913 the revenue was £188,808,999, and the expenditure £188,621,930.

COLONIES.—The United Kingdom has, above all others, been a colonising country. All the Colonies are self-supporting, and with the exception of India, they have their own legislation and pass their own laws. The most important is India, whose area is 875,000 square miles, with a population of about 250,000,000. The other Colonies and Dependencies in Asia are Ceylon, Hong-Kong, and the Federated Malay States. In Africa there is British East Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyassaland, Somaliland, South Africa, Rhodesia, and Swaziland; in America Burmudas and the great Dominion of Canada, whose population and prosperity is increasing by leaps and bounds. Then there is Australasia and Oceana, New Zealand and Fiji. The total population of the British Colonies and Dependencies is between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 people.

ARMY.—The Army of the United Kingdom consists of the Regular Army and of the Territorial Army. A certain part of the regular army serve in the British Dominions oversea. The regular army in peace time consists of the active army, the army reserve, and the

special reserve. Service in the active army and the army reserve is for twelve years, which can be extended to 21 years, under certain circumstances. On mobilisation for war the greater part of the regular army at home becomes absorbed into an expeditionary force. The British Army at home in 1914 had 134,808 active effectives and 147,000 men in the trained Army Reserve. In addition there were the Special Reserve, 63,000 strong, and the Territorial Force 251,000 strong. There were, further, the regular British forces in India, numbering 78,000 men, and 33,000 in South Africa and the Colonies. The English rifle is the Lee-Enfield, calibr .303. The Artillery uses a 13, 18, 40 and 60lb. shell.

AVIATION.—During the last year great efforts have been made to improve this arm. England now possesses several airships of smaller type than the German, and a good many aeroplanes, the efficiency of the latter being second to none.

NAVY.—The English Navy is the most powerful in the world, the best manned, and possesses the heaviest and best guns, the calibre of which in the Super-Dreadnoughts is 13·5 against 11·5 of the best German ships. The strength of the Navy is as follows :—

Super-Dreadnoughts (carrying 13.5 guns) ...	21
Dreadnoughts	15
Pre-Dreadnoughts	40
Cruisers	50
Light Cruisers	84
Torpedo Gunboats	18
Sloops, Gunboats, etc.	23
Destroyers	262
Torpedo Boats	100
Submarines	85

There is also an Australian Dreadnought which is not included in the list, besides various river gunboats and certain fast Cunarders which are subsidised for use in case of war. The peace strength of the British Navy is 151,000 officers and men, with 68,000 men in the Reserves.

The expenditure on the Army in 1914-15 was £28,845,000, exclusive of India, and on the Navy in 1914-15, £51,550,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1913	£769,033,959
Exports in 1913	£635,117,134

GREECE.

AREA.—The area of Greece before the late war with Turkey was about 25,000 square miles, but, adding her new acquisition, it must be quite 50,000 square miles by now.

POPULATION.—According to the last census of 1907 the population was then 2,976,000, but the present population, with that of the conquered provinces, is computed to amount to fully 5,000,000 people.

RELIGION.—The predominent religion in Greece is the Greek Orthodox Church: Out of the 5,000,000 population 4,200,000 belong to the Orthodox Church, 500,000 are Mahomedans, 200,000 Jews, and 100,000 Catholics.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Greece is essentially an agricultural country, the staple article of which is the vine and currants. Only one-fifth of the total area of about 16,000,000 acres is under cultivation. The land to a large extent is owned by peasant proprietors. As no *cadastre* has yet taken place as to the new acquisitions, which are much more important, it becomes almost a matter of impossibility to give reliable information about the production and industry of the country. Greece is the only country where currants are produced, and the crop varies between 120,000 and 140,000 tons a year. Tobacco is produced also to a considerable extent in the uplands of Thessaly. The olive is also produced.

MINING.—Greece, considering its extent, produces the following substantial quantities of base minerals.

Chromite	7,000	tons
Emery	8,000	,,
Iron Ore	600,000	,,
Manganese Iron	35,000	,,
Iron Pyrites	37,000	,,
Lead	185,000	,,
Magnesite	50,000	,,
Sulphur	50,000	,,
Zinc	40,000	,,

MANUFACTURES.—There are several textile manufactories in Piræus and Syra, but their production is

not given. There are also leather factories in both places and during the last few years ship-building has had great extension, most of the trade in the Mediterranean being carried by Greek steamers.

GOLD RESERVES.—During the late war the National Bank of Greece had about £6,000,000 in its vaults, and this amount must have been increased since the conclusion of peace.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913 the revenue was £8,046,484, and the expenditure £10,333,867, but, as is the case with Servia, the figures of this year's budget from the new acquisitions.

ARMY.—With very few exceptions military service in Greece is compulsory and universal. It commences in the twenty-first year and continues to the fifty-seventh year. The term of service in the active army is two years followed by eleven years in the first reserve and nine years in the second. The soldier then passes to the Territorial army for seven years, and completes his service after serving another seven years in the reserve of this latter force. The Greek army has been reorganised under a French Military Mission, whose services have been of incalculable value to the country. The standing army of Greece now is about 60,000 men, but in case of war it can be brought to 350,000 men including the conscripts from the new acquisitions. They use the Mannlicher rifle and the Schneider-Lanet artillery.

AVIATION.—During the late war Greece had ten aeroplanes, but no dirigibles.

NAVY.—The Greek Navy since 1911 has been reorganised and trained by a British Naval Mission, and consists of the following :—

Armoured Cruisers	3
Protected Cruisers	4
Destroyers...	14
Torpedo Boats	7
Gunboats	5
Submarines	4

The expenditure on the Army was in 1913, £852,000 and on the Navy in 1913 was £915,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1912	£6,162,686
Exports in 1912	£588,877

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Greece to United Kingdom in 1913	£2,143,000
Exports to Greece from United Kingdom in 1913	£2,588,000

HOLLAND.

AREA.—12,648 square miles.

POPULATION.—6,114,302.

RELIGION.—All religions and confessions enjoy liberty of conscience and complete social equality. The majority of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Church. The State gives fixed allowances to the Protestant, Catholics, and Jews. In 1909 there were 2,053,000 Roman Catholics, and 106,000 Jews, the remainder being Protestants.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Holland is essentialy an agricultural country. The cultivated area is divided as follows :—

Arable Land	877,157	hectares.
Pastures	1,216,059	,,
Gardens and Orchards ...	80,329	,,
Forest	260,141	,,

The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	689,212	quarters.
Barley	401,414	,,
Oats	1,868,482	,,
Rye	1,848,932	,,

Holland is a large producer of sugar, the production in 1912 being 2,141,113 tons. A considerable quantity of flax is also grown, the production in 1912 being about 189,000 cwts.

MINING.—The only mining practised is the extraction of coal from some coal mines which are situated in the province of Limburg, and which are mostly worked by the State. In 1912 1,725,000 metric tons were extracted.

MANUFACTURES.—With the exception of sugar factories there are few manufactures in Holland According to the latest returns there were in 1912 418 distilleries, 38 sugar refineries, and 427 breweries.

GOLD RESERVE.—The last gold reserve was 145,260,000 guilders, and silver 7,860,000 guilders.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1914 the revenue was estimated at £19,034,634, and the expenditure at £21,112,151.

COLONIES.—Holland possesses some of the finest colonies situated in the East and West Indies, the total area of which is 783,000 square miles, with a population of 38,000,000, of which about 80,000 are Europeans, 563,000 Chinese, 29,000 Arabs, 23,000 other Orientals, and the rest natives. As with the Mother Country entire liberty is granted to all religious confessions. The principal products are rice, maize, cotton, sugar cane tobacco, and rubber.

FOREIGN TRADE.—

Imports in 1912	...	3,613,000,000 guilders.
Exports	...	3,113,000,000 ,,

The trade with England is as follows :—

Imports from Holland to the United Kingdom in 1913 was £23,565,000.

Exports from the United Kingdom to Holland were in 1913 £15,477,000.

ARMY.—Service in the Dutch army, according to the law of 1912, is both voluntary and compulsory. Every Dutchman has to serve in the army from the age of 19 up to 40. The voluntary engagement is for a period of ten years, but only two or three years, according to the arm of service, are with the colours. The conscripts belong to the active army for six years. The full training time is 24 months in the artillery and cavalry and eight and a half months in the infantry and artillery. After having fulfilled their term in the active service the militiamen pass to the Landwehr for another five years, and when they have completed their Landwehr service they belong to the Landsturm up to the age of 40. The peace strength of the Dutch army is about 23,000 men, and the total strength of the field army is 125,000 men. The expenditure on the army in 1913 was £2,806,682 for the home army and £3,235,416 for the colonial army. The arms used are the Mannlicher rifle, model 95, and the Q.F. Krupp gun of 7·5 cm.

NAVY.—The Dutch Navy consists of five battleships of a displacement from 3,500 to 7,600 ton, also of two cruisers of 4,000 tons displacement. There are, besides, some gunboats, 47 torpedo boats, six submarines and eight destroyers. The expenditure on the Navy in 1914 was 20,847,769 guilders.

ITALY.

AREA.—110,659 square miles.

POPULATION.—35,238,997.

RELIGION.—The ruling State religion is the Roman Catholic Church, which is subordinated to the Civil Government. There is entire freedom of worship for all recognised religions. The different creeds are as follows :—

Roman Catholic	31,539,863
Protestants	65,595
Jews	35,617
Greek Orthodox	2,472
Agnostics	36,000
Not known	795,276

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—The area of Italy consists of 70,811,000 acres. Of this area 51,309,310 acres are under crops and 11,272,339 acres are forests. The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	88,754,203	cwts.
Barley	3,600,195	,,
Oats	8,085,335	,,
Rye	2,641,848	,,
Maize	49,320,604	,,
Rice	8,648,732	,,
Beans	7,914,721	,,

Italy also produces vast quantities of wine, the production in 1912 being 131,523,700 cwts. Olives are also produced in large quantities, about 12,000,000 cwt. being produced in 1912. Silk culture is one of the staple industries and is most entensively practised in Piédmont and Lombardy. The average annual production of silk cocoons is estimated at about 51,000,000 kilograms, and of silk at about 5,118,000 killograms.

MINING.—The principal mineral produced in Italy is sulphur ore, the production in 1912 amounting to 2,500,000 metric tons. Iron ore is also obtained, 582,000 tons being

produced in the same year. Zinc and lead ores account for 150,000 and 42,000 tons respectively; mercury ores for 88,000 tons, iron and copper pyrite ores for 278,000 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—Italy has made, these last few years, great progress in her manufactures. There are now about 136,000 establishments connected with products of agriculture, hunting and fishing. There are also sixty-three and a half thousand connected with mining metal working industries and construction work. Textile industries consist of 2,708 establishments and chemical industry 495 establishments.

GOLD RESERVES.—£17,000,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. — For 1914 the revenue was estimated at £106,280,000, and the expenditure at £104,837,000.

COLONIES.—The Colonies of Italy are situated in Africa, and comprise Eritrea, the extent of which is about 45,000 square miles, with a nomadic population of about 450,000 people. Then comes Italian Somaliland, with an area of 140,000 square miles, and a population of 400,000 people. The most important of all the Colonies is Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the extent of which is 406,000 square miles, with a population of about 550,000.

ARMY.—Service in the Italian Army or Navy is compulsory and universal, and the period of service begins at the age of 20, and extends for 19 years. The recruits of any one year are divided into three classes, the first goes to the permanent Army, the second also to the permanent Army, but with unlimited leave, and the third to the Territorial Militia. The term of service of the permanent Army is two years for all arms. The men are then transferred to the reserve, in which they remain for another six years. From the reserve the soldier passes for four years to the Mobile Militia, and after completing his time there he is transferred for seven years to the Territorial Militia, and thus finishes his military service at the age of 39. The first line consists of about 400,000 men ; the second line is also of about the same numerical strength, and the total force of Italy is about 2,000,000 men. It uses the Mannlicher-

Carcano rifle and the 1912 de Port artillery gun, whose calibre is 7·5 cm.

NAVY.—Italy has been paying considerable attention to its Naval strength, which is of very respectable dimensions. Some of her Dreadnoughts carry 13.12 inch guns The total strength of the Italian Navy is as follows :—

Dreadnoughts	6	(2 completing).
Pre-Dreadnoughts	8	
Armoured Cruisers	9	
Protected Cruisers	13	(3 completing).
Torpedo Gunboats	10	
Destroyers	35	(11 completing).
Torpedo Boats	86	
Submarines	25	

The expenditure on the Army in 1913-14 was £14,222,000, and on the Navy in 1912, £7,802,488.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1913 ... ... £145,511,000
Exports in 1913 ... ... £100,157,000

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Italy to United Kingdom in 1913 ... ... £8,133,000
Exports to Italy from United Kingdom in 1913 ... ... £14,606,000

JAPAN.

AREA.—260,738 square miles.
POPULATION.—52,985,423.

RELIGION.—There is entire freedom of religion in Japan. The two chief forms of religion are Shintoism and Buddhism. There is no State religion. There are 1,219 churches divided amongst Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Greek Orthodox.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Two-fifths of the arablel and is cultivated by tenants, and the other three-fifths by tenant proprietors. The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	3,211,290	quarters.
Barley	6,070,240	,,
Naked Barley	4,898,069	,,
Maize	1,918,122	,,
Oats	1,570,781	cwts.

Besides the above, Japan produced in 1912 about 31,000,000 quarters of rice, 662cwt. of tea, and 853cwt. of tobacco. The silk culture is an important factor in Japan industry. The mulberry trees in 1912 were reckoned at about. 1,010,000.

MINING.—Japan is a substantial producer of minerals. Large quantities of gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, sulphur, and petroleum, are mined.

MANUFACTURES.—Cotton goods, silk, mixed silk and cotton, hemp and hemp goods, and other articles, are manufactured in Japan. Paper is produced in substantial quantities, as well as earthenware, mats and leather goods.

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserve in 1913 was about £23,734,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In 1914 the estimated revenue was about £65,000,000, and the expenditure £64,500,000.

ARMY.—Service in the Army is compulsory. Actual service begins at 20 and extends to the age of 40. Those who are physically able to bear arms are divided into fit and absolutely fit, and the first line is entirely composed of the absolutely fit. Service in the ranks is for two years in the Infantry, and three years in all other arms, then for four or five years respectively in the reserve. When the men have completed 7 years and four months in the first line, including its reserve, they are then transferred to the second line for ten years more. After that they are transferred to the Territorial Army. The peace strength of the Japanese Army is 250,000 men of all ranks, but in case of war, three times that amount would be put together. The expenditure for the Army for 1914 was estimated at £9,996,607. The Japanese use the Arisaka-Mauser 6·5 mm. rifle and the 7·5 cm. Krupp gun.

NAVY.—The Japanese Navy is divided into five maritime districts, and consists of :—

Dreadnoughts	4	(with three completing).
Pre-Dreadnoughts	16	
Armoured Cruisers	13	
Protected Cruisers	20	
Torpedo Gunboats	4	

Destroyers	52
Torpedo Boats	30
Submarines	15

Expenditure on the Navy in 1913-14 is £5,200,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—In 1913 the imports amounted to about £73,000,000, and the exports £63,25,0,000. The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Japan to U.K. in 1913, £4,388,000.
Exports from Japan to U.K., £14,512,000.

MONTENEGRO.

AREA.—Including the new acquisitions, 5,603 English square miles.

POPULATION.—After the war, 516,000.

RELIGION.—The principal religion is the Greek Orthodox Church to which belong 225,000 of the inhabitants.

Roman Catholics	12,500
Mahomedans	14,000

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Agriculture is of a very primitive nature, and the principal crops grown are maize, tobacco, oats, potatoes, barley and buckwheat. There are neither mining or industry in the country.

RECECIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The estimated revenue is about £160,000 and the expenditure about the same.

ARMY.—Montenegro is organised on a militia basis. According to the law of 1910 every Montenegrin is liable to military service from the eighteenth to sixty-second year of his age, or for a total period of forty-five years, which is divided as to two years in the recruiting class, thirty-three years in the active army, and ten years in the reserve. In case of war Montenegro can put into the field 50,000 to 60,000 men, who have the Russian "three-line" rifle of 1908, and the Russian artillery gun.

The expenditure on the Army in 1912-13 was £180,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1910	£340,277
Exports in 1910	£99,650

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from United Kingdom to Montenegro	£15,000
Exports to Montenegro from United Kingdom	Nil.

PORTUGAL.

AREA.—35,490 square miles.

POPULATION.—5,957,985.

RELIGION.—Before the proclamation of the Republic the Roman Catholic faith was the State Religion, but now every form of worship is tolerated. With the exception of about 5,000 Protestants and 500 Jews, the rest of the population are Roman Catholic.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Of the total area of Continental Portugal only 57 per cent. is under cultivation, and practically half of that is under cereals, pastures, &c., 3 per cent. is under vineyards, and 17 per cent. under forests. There are no statistics as to the production of cereals, but in the North maize is produced, rye in the mountainous regions, and in the Central Provinces and the South, wheat and maize. Wine is also produced. Olive oil, figs, oranges, and tomatoes are largely produced.

MINING.—Portugal is rich in minerals, but through want of coal and cheap transport, valuable mines remain idle.

MANUFACTURES.—One of the principle industries of Portugal is the manufacture of Porcelain tiles. Tunny fish and sardines are exported in substantial quantities

FOREIGN TRADE COMMERCE :—

Imports in 1912	£16,794,000
Exports in 1912	£7,724,000

The trade with England is as follows :—

Imports from Portugal into United Kingdom	£3,018,000
Exports to Portugal from United Kingdom	£3,273,000

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913-14 the revenue was estimated at £17,076,198, and the expenditure £16,855,948.

ARMY.—The Portugese Army is on the Militia system and is raised by subscription. It is divided into three classes—the Active, Reserve, and Territorial Armies, All able-bodied adults are liable to be called from the age of 17, but service really begins at the age of 20, and finishes at the age of 45. In the Active Army soldiers receive a preliminary training of from 15 to 30 weeks, according to

the arm of the service, and afterwards they train for a fortnight during the annual mobilisation. The Portugese Army, on a peace footing, amounts to about 33,000 men, and the Reserve Army to about 120,000 men. The expenditure on the Army for 1913-14 amounted to £2,217,681. The Portuguese rifle is the Mauser-Vergueiro and the artillery the 7·5 cm. Schneider-Canet.

NAVY.—The Portugese Navy consists as follows :—

Battleship	1
Protected Cruisers	5
Torpedo Boats	8
Transports	4
Destroyers	3
Submarines	3

It is proposed to build three Dreadnoughts, three cruisers, twelve large destroyers, and six submarines, but up to now the programme has not been begun. The expenditure on the Navy in 1913-14 was about £800,000.

COLONIES.—Portugal possesses Colonies both in Africa and Asia. The principal one is Angola, with an area of 485,000 square miles, and a population of 4,120,000 ; and Mozambique, with an area of 293,000 square miles, and a population of 3,120,000. The total area of the Portugese Colonies is 802,952 square miles, and the population 9,140,000.

ROUMANIA.

AREA.—The area of Roumania is 53,407 square miles

POPULATION.—About 7,600,000, including the last acquisition.

RELIGION.—The preponderating religion is the Orthodox Church, to which about 5,500,000 people belong. There are, besides, 170,000 Catholics and Protestants, 16,000 Armenians, 270,000 Jews, and 45,000 Mahommedans.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Roumania is essentially an agricultural country, but during the last few years great strides have been made in the production of oil, which now amounts to about 2,000,000 tons a year. The production of cereals in 1913 was as follows :—

Wheat	10,100,000	quarters.
Rye	950,000	,,
Barley	3,400,000	,,

Oats	...	...	...	3,950,000	,,
Maize	...	...	...	13,650,000	,,

Plums and tobacco are also largely produced, the production in 1912 being 1,471,000 cwts., of the former and 117,000 cwts. of the latter.

MINING.—The only minerals produced in Roumania are coal and petroleum. There are no statistics available as to the coal production and, as to the oil, mention is made in the previous paragraph.

GOLD RESERVE.—£8,838,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For the year 1913-14 the receipts amounted to £21,452,242, and expenditure to £21,451,221.

ARMY.—Military service in Roumania is compulsory and universal. Young men from the age of 19 to 21 have to do military training in their homes. At the age of 21 they enter the ranks and serve for two years in the infantry and three years in the other arms, followed by a service of four or five years accordingly in the reserve of the first line. The soldier then enters the reserve force for ten years, after which, at the age of 38, he joins the Territorial army, remaining in it four years in order to complete his twenty-one years' service. The first line of the Roumanian army is about 125,000 men, and in case of war Roumania can bring into the field about 550,000 men. The Roumanian soldier is a fine fighter, as was proved in the Turco-Russian War. He uses the .256 Mannlicher rifle, and the 75 mm. Krupp artillery gun.

The expenditure on the Army for 1913 was £2,800,000.

NAVY.—The Roumanian Navy consists of four river monitors of 600 tons each, and there are now on order four destroyers and twelve torpedo boats.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1911	...	...	...	£22,789,801
Exports in 1911	...	...	...	£27,668,816

The trade with England was as follows:—

Imports from Roumania to United Kingdom in 1913	...	...	...	...	...	£20,014,000
Exports to Roumania from United Kingdom in 1913	...		...	...	...	£1,943 000

RUSSIA.

AREA.—8,417,118 square miles.

POPULATION.—171,059,900, which is divided as follows :—

European Russia	122,550,700
Poland	12,776,100
Caucasus	12,288,100
Siberia	9,577,900
Central Asian Provinces	10,727,000
Finland	3,140,100

RELIGION.—The established religion of Russia is the Greek orthodox faith. It is ruled by an Independent Synod, but maintains relations of a sister Church with the four orthodox Patriarchates of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. The Emperor is the head of the Church. With the exception of certain restraints on the Jews all religions can be freely professed. There are in Russia 11,500,000 Catholics, 5,215,000 Jews, about 14,000,000 Mahomedans and 3,500,000 Protestants.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Russia is essentialy an agricultural country, but during the last 15 or 20 years some very important industrial enterprises have been established. She has also a vast industry in oil, the production of which is second only to the United States. This industry has considerably enriched Russia, especially during the last two years, owing to the substantial rise in oil prices. The production of cereals in European Russia in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	2,600,704,700lb.
Rye	1,642,233,400lb.
Oats	992,311,500lb.
Barley	780,887,200lb.

MINING.—Russia is rich in ores of all kinds, and the mining industry is steadily on the increase. The production of metals in 1911 was as follows :—

Gold	58,708	kilograms.
Platinum	5,774	,,
Silver	15,512	,,
Lead	1,238	tons.
Zinc	12,212	,,
Copper	26,112	,,
Pig Iron	3,589,000	,,
Coal	28,414,000	,,
Oil	9,152,000	,,

MANUFACTURES.—On January 1st, 1913, there were in Russia 17,356 factories, employing over 2,000,000 people. Alchohol and sugar are the two staple articles, the production of the former in 1913 amounting to 133,230,000 gallons, and that of sugar to 86,823,000lbs.

GOLD RESERVES.—The gold reserve of the Russian State Bank is about £175,000,000, and the Treasury has £190,000,000, making in all about £365,000,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue for 1912 was 3,105,916,930 roubles, and the expenditure wsa 2,721,763,595 roubles, showing a surplus of about 384,453,385 roubles.

ARMY.—Military service in Russia is universal and begins at the age of 20 years and extends to the 43rd year. Owing to the huge extent of the Empire, there are three different armies in Russia, known as the European Army, the Caucasian Army, and the Asiatic Army. Service in the first line is for three years. The soldiers then are transferred to the reserve, in which they serve for 14 years, undergoing during this period two trainings of six weeks each. After having completed 18 years' service in the first line and reserve the soldier passes to the Territorials, where he serves for five years until he attains the age of 43 years. The Cossacks are liable to service for life, as they hold their lands by military tenure. These troops are almost all mounted, and they provide their own horses and equipment. The field army of European Russia consists of about 1,200,000 soldiers, and there are quite as many in the second line, and the total strength of the Russian Army amounts to about 7,500,000 men Russia is not likely to take the field for nearly a month from the outbreak of war. She is of vast extent, and her railways are not numerous. She has no line running parallel to the German frontier. She is, however, a tremendously numerous and powerful foe, and Borodino and the Japanese war prove that she cannot be decisively beaten. Her " 3-line " rifle is of ·299 in. calibre, and she has a Q.F. shielded artillery weapon which discharges a 13½lb. shell.

AVIATION.—Russia is rather backward in this arm compared to Germany and France, but lately strong efforts have been made to remedy this defect.

NAVY.—The Russian Navy is divided into the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets. The Baltic Fleet consists of :—

Dreadnoughts ...	 4	
Pre-Dreadnoughts	 4	
Armoured Cruisers	 6	
Protected Cruisers	 6	(and 6 completing),
Destroyers (about)	 100	

There is no record as to Torpedo Boats and Submarines.

The Black Sea Fleet consists of :—

Dreadnoughts ...	 3	
Pre-Dreadnoughts	 6	
Protected Cruisers	 11	(and 2 completing).

There is no record as to Destroyers and Submarines.

The peace strength of the Navy is 53,500 men.

The expenditure on the Army in 1913 was £77,780,000, and on the Navy for 1912-13, £18,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Imports in 1911	... ...	1,161,700,000 roubles.
Exports ,,	... ...	1,591,400,000 ,,

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Russia to United Kingdom in 1913	£40,275,000
Exports to Russia from United Kingdom in 1913	£18,116,000

SERVIA.

AREA.—33,890 square miles, including the new possessions.

POPULATION.—4,547,942, including the new possessions.

RELIGION.—The Religion of Servia is the Greek Orthodox. According to the last census of 1910, the Greek Orthodox were 2,881,220 ; Roman Catholics, 8,435 ; Protestants, 799 ; Jews, 5,997 ; Mahomedans, Turks and Gipsies, 15,000. The great majority of the population of the new acquisitions are also Greek Orthodox, but there would be more Mahomedans and Turks, we should say fully 200,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Servia is essentially an agricultural country, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, the extent of which varies from ten to thirty acres. It is not possible yet to give particulars about the new acquisition, but, before the Balkan War, out of a total area of 12,000,000 acres, 4,500,000 were cultivated, and 4,000,000 acres were under woods and forest. The production of cereals in 1911 was as follows :—

Wheat	8,200,442	cwt.
Barley	1,974,650	,,
Oats	1,442,536	,,
Rye	855,199	,,
Maize	13,261,866	,,

Silk culture is also a staple industry, and there are vast quantities of fresh plums exported, besides a considerable amount of spirit produced from the distillation of plums.

MINING.—Servia contains considerable mineral resources, including coal and lignate, the value of which in 1911 was £600,000. There is also copper ore in the country, the value of which in 1911 was about £330,000. Some gold is also produced there.

MANUFACTURES.—Flour milling is one of the most important industries in the country. Brewing and distilling are extensively carried on. There are also some sugar refining factories. Carpet weaving is one of the oldest industries in Servia, the carpets being manufactured at Pirot, and are named after that place.

GOLD RESERVES.—According to the last information obtainable, the gold at the National Bank of Servia amounted to £1,775,000, and the silver to about £260,000.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1913 the receipts amounted to £5,230,600 and the expenditure to exactly the same amount, but with the new acquisitions both these items will be considerably increased.

ARMY.—Military service in Servia is compulsory and universal. Liability to serve begins at 18 and goes on up to 50 but recruits join at 21 and complete their service at 45. The National Army is divided into three banns.

The first is the First Line, consisting of the active Army and its Reserve, the second of Reserve troops, and the third the Territorial Army. In Servia there also exists the *levée en masse*, which comprises every male between 18 and 50. The service in the Infantry is for one and half years. Then the soldier passes for eight and half years to the Reserve to the First Reserve; after this to the Second Reserve, in which he remains for six years, and after that to the Third Reserve, in which he remains for eight years. The peace service of the Servian Army before the incorporation of the new provinces was 360,000 men. It is known that during the late war with Turkey, Servia put in the field about that number, and it is reckoned that with the new acquisitions she will be able to put quite 450,000 men to face the Austrians. The Servian Army is furnished with the Schneider-Canet artillery which was largely responsible for their success against the Bulgarians. The quality of the Servian soldier is high, and his officer is keen and highly trained. The Servian rifle is the 7 mm. calibre Mauser.

The expenditure on the Army for 1914 was £191,767.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in 1911	£4,617,017
Exports in 1911	£4,676,654

The trade with England was as follows:—

Exports from United Kingdom to Servia in 1912	£316,000
Imports from Servia to United Kingdom in 1912	£1,715

SWITZERLAND.

AREA.—15,976 square miles.

POPULATION.—3,781,430.

RELIGION.—There is absolute liberty of conscience and creed and no one need pay taxes to defray the expense of creed to which he does not belong. Jesuits and affiliated Societies are excluded from Switzerland. According to the census in December, 1910, there were 2,108,590 Protestants, 1,590,792 Roman Catholics, and 19,023 Jews.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—The land is pretty evenly divided amongst the people. There are about 300,000 peasant proprietors representing a population of 2,000,000. About 28 per cent. of the total area is unproductive of the remaining 35 per cent. is under grass and meadows, 29 per cent. under forest, 18 per cent. under fruit, and 16 per cent. under crops and gardens. The production of cereals in 1912 was as follows :—

Wheat	1,702,000 cwt.
Barley	183,000 ,,
Oats	1,147,000 ,,
Rye	852,000 ,,
Maize	53,000 ,,

Switzerland is also a substantial producer of wine : the production in 1912 was about 20,000,000 gallons.

MINING.—The only mining in Switzerland is some marble quarries in Vevey.

MANUFACTURES.—Salt, cement, and condensed milk are the principal manufactures in Switzerland. The output of salt in 1911 was about 6,600,00 quintals ; and the various cement works produced in 1912 about 850,000 metric tons. In the same year 138 breweries produced about 3,000,000 hectolitres of beer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—For 1914 the revenue was estimated at £3,952,800, and the expenditure at £4,217,600.

ARMY.—Switzerland has a national militia in which service is compulsory except in case of physical disability. Actual service commences at the age of 20. The first twelve years are spent in the first line, the next eight years in the Landwehr, and the remaining eight years in the Landsturm. The administration of the Swiss Army is mostly in the hands of the Cantonal authorities. The total strength of the field army is 143,000 men, and of the Landwehr about 70,000 men. The total expenditure on the army is £1,772,000.

TURKEY.

AREA.—710,224 square miles.

POPULATION.—21,274,000.

RELIGION.—The established State religion is Mahommedan, and the Sultan is the supreme head. Owing to the loss of most of the European provinces of Turkey and in the absence of fresh statistics it is impossible to give the number of each particular creed, but all creeds are tolerated in Turkey. So far as Asiatic Turkey is concerned the following estimates are given :—

Mussulmans	10,026,000
Christians	1,751,000
Armenians	1,111,000
Jews	420,000

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Although the soil of Turkey is very fertile, agriculture is in a very primitive state. In Asiatic Turkey about 17,000,000 acres are under cultivation, of which 13,500,000 acres are under cereals, the production of which was as follows :—

Wheat	165,000,000	bushels.
Barley	120,000,000	,,
Oats	21,000,000	,,
Rye	18,000,000	,,
Maize	33,500,000	,,

Turkey also produces cotton, figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and several other varieties of fruit. One of the most important products is tobacco, which is produced in both European and Asiatic Turkey. In 1912 about 84,500,000lb. of tobacco were exported. The internal consumption of tobacco is a monopoly managed by a French company.

MINING.—Turkey is teeming with minerals which are little worked. Silver, zinc, manganese, antimony, and copper ore are raised in small quantities. About six to eight thousand tons of borax are exported annually from the Sea of Marmora. There are also certain coal mines. the Heracléa coal mines which in 1911 produced about 750,000 tons of coal.

MANUFACTURES.—With the exception of Turkish carpets, which are produced in Konea, there are no manufactures of any importance in Turkey.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In 1912-13 the revenue was estimated at £26,720,000, and the expenditure at £34,563,000.

ARMY.—Theoretically military service in Turkey is compulsory, but neither Christians, Kurds, nor Arabs serve in the Army. Service begins at the age of 20 and lasts for 20 years. Service in the active Army is for three years in the ranks and six years in the reserve. The soldier than passes to the second line, and remains in it for another nine years, and completes his service with two final years in the Territorials. The peace strength of the Turkish army of late years was 230,000 men, but double that amount could be got together on a war footing. The expenditure on the Army is about £7,500,000. The reputed prowess of the Turk was sadly upset in the Balkan War. The reputation of the German Army is seemingly likely to suffer a similar shock. He uses the Mauser 7·65 mm. rifle, and the 7.5 cm. Q.F. Krupp gun.

NAVY.—The Turkish Navy consists of the following :—

Battleships	2	(old)
Cruisers	2	
Torpedo Gunboats	2	
Destroyers	8	
Torpedo Boats	9	

The Chilian Dreadnought which Turkey bought at the beginning of the year, as well as the Dreadnought that was being built here, have been recently taken by the English Government. The expenditure on the Navy was about £1,615,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—

Imports in 1911	£37,775,000
Exports in 1911	£22,475,000

The trade with England was as follows :—

Imports from Turkey to United Kingdom in 1913...	£5,428,000
Exports from United Kingdom to Turkey in 1913...	£7,742000

POLITICAL.

HOW WAR BEGAN.—A DIARY OF EVENTS.

June 29 (Monday).—Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austrian throne) and his wife by Pan-Servian conspirators.

July 23 (Thursday).—Austria presents Ultimatum to Servia, demanding cessation of the Greater-Servia agitation.

July 25 (Saturday).—Russia asks for extension of time for Servia. Austria refuses.

July 26 (Sunday).—Servia gives reply which Austria considers evasive, and the Ambassador leaves Belgrade. Servian mobilisation begins. Belgrade evacuated and seat of Government transferred to Nisch.

July 27 (Monday).—Sir E. Grey proposes mediation by France, Germany, Italy, and Great Britain to prevent a quarrel between Austria and Russia that would drag in all Europe.

First shots in the war fired by Servian troops on the Danube.

July 28 (Tuesday).—**Austria declares war on Servia.** Russia at once begins to mobilise her southern and south-western armies.

July 29 (Wednesday).—Belgrade bombarded. Russia threatens full mobilisation. Kaiser holds all-night council with his Ministers and officers.

July 30 (Thursday).—Belgrade occupied by Austrian troops. Twenty failures on the London Stock Exchange. Consols dropped to 71. Great slump in other securities.

July 31 (Friday).—Martial law proclaimed in Germany and embargo by Federal Council placed on the exportation of food stuffs and other articles useful in war time.

Germany demands explanation of Russia's military preparations and asks for cessation of mobilisation.

Assassination of M. Jean Jaurès.

London Stock Exchange closed. Martial law proclaimed in Finland. Sir Edward Carson offers service of Ulster Volunteers. Telephone communication between Copenhagen and Berlin cut.

Aug. 1 (Saturday).—**Germany declared war on Russia.** King George made a final effort for peace, despatching a direct personal telegram to the Czar, but before it could reach St. Petersburg, war had been declared. France gave orders to mobilise.

First fighting between Russia and German patrols at Prostken, three hundred yards on the German side of the Russian frontier.

Aug. 2 (Sunday).—German troops invade and violate the neutrality of Luxemburg, seizing the Government offices, railway stations, lines and roads, despite protestations by the authorities, saying it was not a hostile act but was simply designed to protect the working

of the railways connected with the German system against an attack by French troops. They began to concentrate, after crossing the Grand Dutchy, in the neighbourhood of Liége, and penetrated to Arlon, thus also violating the neutrality of Belgium.

The Germans invaded France at three points, Longwy, Cirey, and Delle, without declaring war, their object being to feel for the position of French troops. They shot a French soldier, and seized French horses. A German patrol of two officers and twenty men cut up at Longwy.

[Cirey is a short distance over the French frontier from Lorraine, and about half-way between Nancy and Strasburg. Longwy is in French territory on the border of Luxemburg. It is about 270 miles from London as the crow flies. Delle is near the frontiers of Alsace and Switzerland.]

The Germans seized two English steamers in the Kiel Canal.

German Ultimatum, at 7 p.m. Sunday evening to Belgium, giving the Government until 7 a.m. Monday to decide whether they would allow German troops to pass freely over Belgium territory, and saying they would use force if their demand was not complied with, and promising, in the event of compliance, to maintain Belgium's independence and possessions at the conclusion of peace,

Sir Edward Grey gave conditional assurances to France of assistance. (See next paragraph).

Aug. 3 (Monday),—Refusal by Belgium of compliance with German demand, saying she was firmly resolved to repel aggression by every possible means.

Sir Edward Grey made a momentous statement in the House of Commons on the crisis. He said he had been authorised to give the French Ambassador the following assurance :—" If the German fleet comes into the Channel, or through the North Sea, to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power." With regard to Belgium, the British Government, he said was prepared for the consequences of having to use all the strength we had. They were ready, and never was confidence in the power of the Navy more justified.

Mr. Redmond, on behalf of Irish Nationalists, said :—" The coasts of Ireland will be defended from foreign invasion by her armed sons—and for this purpose, armed Nationalist Catholics in the South will be only too glad to join arms with the armed Protestant Ulstermen in the North."

Italian Government declared that Italy would remain neutral.

Greece declared she would remain neutral in the Austro-Servian war, unless Bulgaria or Turkey broke the terms of the Bucharest Treaty.

Naval battle in Baltic between Germans and Russians. Latter's fleet driven back Germans capture Aland Islands.

Three days' extension of Bank Holiday for financial reasons proclaimed. Banks were therefore closed until Friday, August 7.

Aug. 4 (Tuesday).—The German Minister addressed a Note to the Belgian Minister saying that as Belgium had declined the well-intentioned proposal of Germany, the latter, deeply to their regret, were compelled to carry out by force of arms the measures considered to be indispensable in view of French menace. Erglish Government received from Belgian Legation in London the following telegram from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—"The General Staff announce that Belgian territory has been violated at Verviers, near Aix-la-Chapelle." Later, information showed further penetration by German force.

British Government protested by telegram against the violation of Belgian neutrality, and received the following reply through the German Ambassador from the German Foreign Secretary :—"Please dispel any mistrust that may exist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating more positively the formal assurance that even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will not under any pretence whatever annex Belgian territory."

British Government answered that they could not regard this telegram as in any sense satisfactory, and asked for a further reply before midnight.

At 11 p.m. England declared war against Germany.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith brought in a message from the King, providing additional means for military service, and saying that therefore his Majesty was, by proclamation, about to order that the Army Reserve should be called out for permanent service, and that such directions as may seem necessary may be given for embodying the Territorial Force, and for making such special arrangements as may be proper with regard to units and individuals whose services may be required in other than a military capacity.

Announcement that Lord Morley, Mr. John Burns, and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan (Under-Secretary of the Board of Education) had tendered their resignations owing to their views on the European crisis.

German war vote for £250,000,000 (five milliards of marks) presented to the Reichstag. It was provided that the bonds and treasury notes issued and any coupons attached thereto be made payable at home or abroad, or in home or foreign currencies.

Aug. 5 (Wednesday).—England's declaration of war against Germany, an Order in Council and a Proclamation specifying articles that are contraband of war were read from the steps of the Royal Exchange, in the presence of a large and cheering concourse of people.

Aug. 6 (Thursday).—**Servia declared war on Germany. Montenegro declared war on Austria.**

Aug. 11 (Tuesday).—**Montenegro declared war on Germany**

Aug. 12 (Wednesday).—**France and England declared war on Austria.**

BRITISH WAR VOTE.

A vote of £100,000,000 for war purposes was passed by the House of Commons on Thursday, August 6.

THE WHITE PAPER.

A Record of the Diplomatic Pourparlers.

A complete record of the diplomatic pourparlers which took place between the Great Powers leading up to the War, is issued in the White Paper Cd. 7467.

This record comprises the whole of the correspondence which passed between Sir Edward Grey and the British Ambassadors to France, Russia, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as communications from those countries to their own representatives in London.

The correspondence began on July 20 with a pacific letter from Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Berlin, on the question of mediation between Austria and Servia. It ended on August 4 with our ultimatum to Germany, and it contains many dramatic surprises.

Active participation on the part of this country may be said to have started on July 26 when our Ambassadors were instructed to ascertain whether the European Powers concerned would agree to a conference in London for the purpose of discovering a way of avoiding complications in the Austro-Servian struggle.

Discordance.

A discordant note was struck in the reply received by Sir E. Goschen from the German Secretary of State. Our Ambassador telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey as follows :—

BERLIN, July 27.

Secretary of State says that conference you suggest would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He could not therefore fall in with your suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace. I said I was sure that your idea had nothing to do with arbitration, but meant that representatives of the four nations not directly interested should discuss and suggest means for avoiding a dangerous situation.

He maintained however, that such a conference as you proposed was not practicable. He added that news he had just received from St. Petersburg showed that there was an intention on the part of M. de Suzonof to exchange views with Count Berchtold. He thought that this method of procedure might lead to a satisfactory result, and that it would be best, before doing anything else, to await outcome of the exchange of views between the Austrian and Russian Governments.

In the course of a short conversation Secretary of State said

that as yet Austria was only partially mobilising, but that if Russia mobilised against Germany latter would have to follow suit. I asked him what he meant by "mobilising against Germany." He said that if Russia only mobilised in south, Germany would not mobilise, but if she mobilised in north, Germany would have to do so too, and Russian system of mobilisation was so complicated that it might be difficult exactly to locate her mobilisation. Germany would therefore have to be very careful not to be taken by surprise.

The next day the German Chancellor informed Sir E. Goschen that "a war between the Great Powers must be avoided." But the impression in Berlin seemed to be that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither desired nor was in a position to make war. The whole matter of the choice of methods by which mediation might be put into operation was placed in Germany's hands, "if only Germany," to use the words of Sir Edward Grey's telegram of July 29 to Sir E. Goschen, "would 'press the button' in the interests of peace."

After that generous surrender to Germany's lead came a telegram from Sir E. Goschen, in these terms :—

A European Conflagration.

BERLIN, July 29, 1914.

I was asked to call upon the Chancellor to-night. His Excellency had just returned from Potsdam.

He said that should Austria be attacked by Russia a European conflagration might, he feared, become inevitable, owing to Germany's obligations as Austria's ally, in spite of his continued efforts to maintain peace. He then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be.

That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

I questioned his Excellency about the French colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect. As regards Holland, however, his Excellency said that so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany was ready to give his Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. It depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany.

His Excellency ended by saying that ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been, as you were aware

to bring about an understanding with England ; he trusted that these assurances might form the basis of that understanding which he so much desired. He had in mind a general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was of course at the present moment too early to discuss details, and an assurance of British neutrality in the conflict which present crisis might possibly produce would enable him to look forward to realisation of his desire.

In reply to his Excellency's inquiry how I thought his request would appeal to you, I said that I did not think it probable that at this stage of events you would care to bind yourself to any course of action and that I was of opinion that you would desire to retain full liberty.

Germany's Proposal Rejected.

Sir Edward Grey's reply to this bid for British neutrality was decisive. He telegraphed to Sir E. Goschen as follows :—

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavourable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe ; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be *ipso facto* improved and strengthened. For that object his Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good will.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or ber allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately.

I bave desired tbis and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if tbis present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe bas gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that tbe relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite *rapprochement* between the Powers tban has been possible hitherto.

The Stumbling Block.

That Sir Edward Grey recognised tbat mistrust underlay the "conversations" and assurances whicb were held by some of the Great Powers was revealed in his next communication to Sir E. Goschen. He said:—

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignity and the integrity of Servian territory.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the lengtb of saying that if France and Russia would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told the German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

On tbe same day, Sir E. Goschen telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey to the effect that information had been received by the German Government that the whole Russian army and fleet were being mobilised. "Chancellor tells me," he added, "that 'Kriegsgefahr' will be proclaimed at once by German Government, as it can only be against Germany that Russian general mobilisation is directed." And then, with thc proclamation of "Kriegsgefahr" came the

massing of the German troops against France chiefly, and the invasion of Luxemburg and Belgium. [Kriegsgefahr—War danger.

England's Final Telegram.

On the latter incident Sir Edward Grey dispatched his now famous telegram of August 4 to the British Ambassador in Berlin, as follows :—

> We hear that Germany has addressed note to Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that German Government will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable.
>
> We are also informed that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenrich.
>
> In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Germany declined to give the same assurance respecting Belgium as France gave last week in reply to our request made simultaneously at Berlin and Paris, we must repeat that request, and ask that a satisfactory reply to it be received here by twelve o'clock to-night. If not, you are instructed to ask for your passports, and to say that His Majesty's Government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves.—*The Daily Telegraph.*

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance consists of Germany, Austria, and Italy and was formed in 1888. It has been renewed at intervals of four years, and pledges all the three Powers in it to give one another diplomatic and military support in certain contingencies. In the present crisis Germany is firmly supporting Austria. Italy is showing more reserve, the Italian newspapers declaring that the subjection of Servia would increase Austria's prestige in the Balkans to the detriment of Italy and that her obligations are only to help when the other members of the Alliance are attacked and not when they attack, as Austria and Germany have done. Hence Italy's declaration of neutrality in the present crisis.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

The Triple Entente consists of Great Britain, France, and Russia. France and Russia are bound to one another by the Dual Alliance concluded in 1893. This pledges either to help the other in the event of attack by another Power. The object was to counterbalance the Triple Alliance. The Dual Alliance was completed by the Anglo-French Agreement in 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Agreement in 1907, by which Great Britain ranged herself with France and Russia, though without a definite alliance. England's entry into the present quarrel was occasioned by Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO OF WAR.

The manifesto issued by the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph on July 28 from Ischl is curiously like that published by him in 1859 at the beginning of the war with Sardinia, in which he was defeated, for Austria lost Lombardy after the battle of Magenta and Solferino. The ultimatum to Sardinia which preceded this manifesto was couched in language resembling that of the recent ultimatum to Servia. It accused Sardinia of being the home of conspirators and assassins. Against Sardinia the Emperor went to war with " a tranquil conscience." Against Servia he has set out with " a serene conscience."

THE KAISER'S DEFIANCE OF THE WORLD.

The Berlin " Gazette " dated August 7 published the following proclamation from the German Emperor :—

Since the foundation of the Empire it has been for forty-three years the object of the efforts of myself and my ancestors to preserve the peace of the world and to advance by peaceful means our vigorous development. But our adversaries were jealous of the successes of our work. There has been latent hostility on the east and on the west and beyond the sea. It was borne by us till now, as we were aware of our responsibility and power. Now, however, these adversaries wish to humiliate us, asking that we should look on with crossed arms and watch our enemies preparing themselves for a coming attack. They will not suffer that we maintain resolute fidelity to our ally who is fighting for its position as a great power, with whose humiliation our power and honour would equally be lost. So the sword must decide. In the midst of perfect peace the enemy surprises us. Therefore, to arms ! Any dallying, any temporising would be to betray the Fatherland. To be or not to be is the question for the empire which our fathers founded. To be or not to be German power and German existence. We shall resist to the last breath of man and horse, and shall fight out the struggle even against a world of enemies. Never has Germany been subdued when it was united. Forward with God, who will be with us, as He was with our ancestors.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The King sent the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe on August 4 :—

" At this grave moment in our national history I send to you, and through you to the officers and men of the fleets of which you have assumed command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the Royal Navy and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial."

ENGLAND'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

His Majesty's Government informed the German Government on August 4, 1914, that unless a satisfactory reply to the request of His Majesty's Government for an assurance that Germany would

respect the neutrality of Belgium was received by midnight of that day His Majesty's Government would feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold that neutrality and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as Great Britain.

The result of this communication having been that His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin had to ask for his passports, His Majesty's Government have accordingly formally notified the German Government that a state of war exists between the two countries as from 11 p.m. last night. (Tuesday, August 4.)

ENGLAND'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The following statement was issued from the Foreign Office at 11 p.m. on August 12:—

"Diplomatic relations between France and Austria being broken off, the French Government have requested His Majesty's Government to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London the following declaration:

"'After having declared war on Servia, and having thus taken the initiative in the hostilities in Europe, the Austro-Hungarian Government has placed itself, without any provocation from the Government of the French Republic, in a state of war with France, and after Germany has successively declared war against Russia and France she has intervened in this conflict by declaring war on Russia, who was already fighting on the side of France.

"'According to information worthy of belief Hungary has sent troops over the German frontier in such a manner as to constitute a direct menace against France. In the face of these facts the French Government finds itself obliged to declare to the Austro-Hungarian Government that it will take all the measures permitted to it to reply to these acts and these menances.'"

The Foreign Office notice continues: "In communicating this declaration accordingly to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador His Majesty's Government have declared to his Excellency that the rupture with France having been brought about in this way, they feel themselves obliged to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary as from midnight."

HOLLAND.

Holland, one of the States threatened by German domination, has also mobilised. She observes neutrality, which England has assured her she will respect. Practically the whole north of the country, with Amsterdam as the centre, is below the level of the sea from which it is guarded by huge dams and banks. At every sluice gate on this network of Holland's earthworks against the sea are soldiers ready to open them in case of a German invasion and advance. Already a quarter of a million Dutchmen are under arms.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

The Tokyo Foreign Office issued on August 5 an announcement concerning the state of European politics and declared: "In the event of Great Britain becoming involved the terms of the Japanese

Alliance will be affected, and Japan will take the necessary measures to discharge her obligations under the treaty." Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany (August 16th), demanding evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Parliament declared on the 8th of August that Portugal will place herself unconditionally on the side of England, according to ancient treaties.

SPAIN

is said to have had no official notification of the war and is therefore officially not cognisant of it. She has not taken any steps nor made any declaration.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

have declared neutrality and have exchanged mutual assurances of support.

ROUMANIA

has mobilised in view of the possibility of Bulgaria and Turkey attacking Greece. She declares her intention of standing by the treaty of Bucharest which secured peace in the Balkans.

RUSSIA

has placed 500,000 men against her frontier.

MONTENEGRO

has joined Servia and declared war on both Austria and Germany.

BULGARIA

has declared neutrality, but has withdrawn her troops from the Turkish frontier and massed them on the Greek frontier near Philippopolis. She was warned by Russia, and has since announced that she would attack Turkey if the latter power joined Germany.

TURKEY

has mobilised, and although she has declared her neutrality, she has massed her troops near Bulgarian Thrace, which was held to indicate an intention to attack Greece in conjunction with Bulgaria. She seems to have German leanings, having sheltered and bought the German ships Goeben and Breslau.

SWITZERLAND.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Switzerland, and the Army is mobilising. She has declared neutrality.

OUR OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Our colonies have telegraphed promises of support and Canada has given the British Government a present of wheat valued at £600,000. The Indian princes have also offered to take the field with their troops. Expeditionary forces will be provided by Canada, Australia and New Zealand to the extent of 60,000 men.

MILITARY.

1870 and 1914. A COMPARISON.

Napoleon III. in 1866, on Prussian assurances, stood aside while the Germans crushed the Austrians at Sadowa. Four years later he realised at Sedan the value of the German pledge. He tried to prevent the unity of Germany in the four years that followed. To have been successful, he should have attempted it before 1866. Failing to arrest the German unity movement he wanted political profit for France in the shape of provinces on the Rhine, which perhaps is the natural frontier between the two countries. War on Germany was consequently declared and although the French Chamber of Deputies voted for it, it must be remembered that all but fifty members were practically appointed by the patronage of the Emperor, and Sorel records that only in 16 out of the 87 departments of France was the war popular. It was not a war to repel an invader, but one of conquest, and the heart of the people was really not in it. Yet the French, although unprepared and outnumbered by nearly three to one, fought like lions. The French began the war with 450,000 soldiers. Germany, on the other hand, mustered 1,200,000 men. Whilst the war progressed France raised further men amounting to 400,000 which were victorious in the region of the Loire, beating the Bavarians under von der Toon, and liberating the town of Orleans. The Loire Army was marching on Paris to raise its investment when Marshal Bazaine capitulated at Metz. This capitulation freed the German army of 300,000 men which was besieging the fortress and enabled it to attack and beat the army of the Loire, which otherwise might have released for offensive purposes 600,000 citizen soldiers in Paris and turned the scale against Germany. When Bazaine was court-martialled he himself acknowledged that he could have held out, but said he had no reason to do so as the Emperor had gone. To this answer the president of the court-martial, the Duc d'Aumale, gave the famous rejoinder: "But, Marshal, France was left."

The war of 1870 was declared by France on July 6. Sedan fell and Napoleon III. was taken prisoner on September 2. Paris was beseiged on Sept. 19 and capitulated on January 28, 1871. Peace preliminaries were confirmed on March 1, and the treaty of peace was signed on May 21.

In this conflict the Germans waded through blood to gain their object. The two battles which best illustrate their methods were Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte. At the former, where a whole brigade of cavalry was sacrificed to give the infantry and artillery breathing space, the Germans lost 17,000 men in thirteen hours, one officer falling for every 23 men. At Gravelotte the carnage was greater and the pace faster: the German loss was 21,000 in eight hours. In one portion of the field 6,000 men fell in ten minutes. Such were the losses inflicted by the chassepot and the low-power, slow-firing cannon of 1870. What should they be to-day against troops employ-

ing the same tactics as in 1870 ? The danger zone, through which troops advancing to the attack will have to pass, has been at least doubled and, perhaps, trebled, both for rifle and artillery fire. The rate of fire has been at least quadrupled ; that is to say, every man and every gun can fire four shots for every one that could be fired in 1870. The effectiveness of rifle fire has been enormously increased by the greater flatness of its trajectory, and there was nothing at all in 1870 to compare in destructiveness with modern shrapnel and high explosive shells. Fire will also be directed with far greater accuracy owing to more scientific methods of sighting, to improved methods of battery control, and probably to the information that will be given to the gunners by scouting aircraft.

Moreover, the advantage of numbers is no longer with the German. He is also not sustained by the sentiment that he is fighting for a great and noble cause. He is waging a war of aggression and domination at the bidding of one man, the Kaiser, who, it is needless to say, is not a modern Napoleon. Germany has against her on land practically the combined forces of Europe : and on the sea the greatest Navy the world has ever seen.

Let us try to imagine another Gravelotte fought under the new conditions, says the military correspondent of the "Standard." With the weapons of to-day the carnage would be infinitely greater ; the horrors that would meet the successively advancing masses of troops would be appalling ; they would literally wade through the blood of slaughtered comrades, and one may well ask : Would they stand it ? Would the Germans of 1870 have stood it ? Will the Germans of to-day ? In spite of their deadliness, the battles of 1870 were less terrible, less nerve-shattering than those of to-day will be. Your enemy was comparatively near to you in 1870 ; the personal combat, with all its inspiring exhilaration, was always possible ; men could see their foe and get at him. To-day war holds the worst of terrors—the terror of the unknown. Death comes none knows whither, striking invisible blows. Masses are overthrown by the fire of hidden batteries ; deadly blasts of lead come from hillsides apparently unpeopled ; droning aircraft, coming quickly out of the sky and vanishing as quickly, may drop their bombs. Even a savage could not remain indifferent to the terrors of modern warfare ; how much less the man of education and imagination.

Mr. A. G. Hales, the famous Australian writer, who has travelled every land and experienced every adventure, acted throughout the South African War as the special correspondent of "The Daily News." Some time after his return he went to the German military manœuvres and wrote a series of sensational letters concerning them, which greatly enraged the German authorities. He scathingly criticised the German tactics and declared that if in the next war the Germans attacked in the same manner in which they conducted their sham fights, modern artillery and rifle fire would simply decimate the Teuton hosts. All authorities outside Germany seem to be in pretty common agreement that the German military method

is antiquated and unsuited to modern warefare. The German training does not make for that greatest asset in war, confidence. The German author, Beyerlein, in "Jena or Sedan," says that the German soldier is trained with a view to making a show on parade. "The German private learns to hate the Army and long for the downfall of the whole system which is represented by it." The German discipline, he contends, smothers enthusiasm, without wbicb an army is beaten before it begins, and is like "an iron band holding together the rotten staves of a tub which is bound to go to pieces at the first shock." On the otber hand, the French private is treated with greater respect in the matter of his initiative, and is not dragooned by brutal officers. He is a keen soldier and shows a willingness in service which does not distinguish the German. He is also better armed with artillery. He has great spirit, immense dash, and wonderful marching power. Only a few weeks ago the German General Keim said to his fellow-countrymen: "Be under no illusions as to the quality of the French soldiers. I made the campaign of 1870. I can tell you that if we then defeated them, it was with supreme difficulty and only because we had a superiority of one-third in numbers." It should, moreover, be remembered that in addition to the French, the Germans are now fighting two other nations of whom Bismarck was always apprehensive. He liked neither the army of the one, nor the navy of the other, and his avowed policy was—"always friends with Russia and on good terms with England." That repeatedly enunciated advice of Germany's greatest political pilot the Kaiser bas airily ignored, seemingly to verify Bismarck's propbecy concerning him, that one day he would ruin tbe German Empire.

THE TOWN OF LIEGE: ITS FORTS AND GUNS.

Tbe Belgian concrete forts, with tbeir armoured cupolas, were designed for the protection of the Meuse and Scheldt by the famous Belgian engineer General Brialmont, wbo was also responsible for the fortification of Bucbarest. The Belgian field artillery was formerly the weak point in the Belgian Army, and is so still, but the oldest Krupp pattern (75 millimetre) was lately largely replaced by quick-firers of a modern type. Tbe new and beavy pieces of tbe garrison artillery from the firm of Cockerill's, famous for its construction of railway engines and of the Ostend-Dover Mail boats, bave a big range, and the Belgian gunnery expert is admirably trained and skilled. Leige, together with Namur which is even better fortified, commands the railway system of Belgium. Unless the Germans can control it, they will be compelled to attempt to enter France through Luxemburg or across the almost impregnable chain of defences between Verdun, Toul, Nancy, Epinal, Belfort, and Besancon. It is, moreover, of great strategical value for forces attempting to cross tbe Meuse, there being no fewer than five bridges spanning tbe river within the precincts of the city. Liége is surrounded by a ring of twelve forts at a radius of from 3½ to 5 miles from the centre of the city. Normally it has 174,000 inhabitants.

British Army Defence.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Lord Kitchener's first act after his appointment as Secretary of State for War was to issue an appeal for 100,000 men, who will be allowed to join under an entirely new condition. Their period of service will be "for three years or until the war is over." He has now increased the demand to 500,000. At the declaration of War the British Army comprised 711,500 men of whom, in regulars and reserves, 601,000 were in the British Isles

PROCLAMATION TO RESERVES AND TERRITORIALS.

The King's Proclamation, dated August 4 and issued from Buckingham Palace, concerning the above forces, states:—"Now, therefore, we do in pursuance of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, hereby order that our Army Reserve be called out on permanent service, and we do hereby order the Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith, one of our principal Secretaries of State, from time to time to give and when given to revoke or vary such directions as may seem necessary or proper for calling out our Army Reserve or all or any of the men belonging thereto: And We do hereby further order Our Army Council from time to time to give and when given to revoke or vary such directions as may seem necessary or proper for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Force, and in particular to make such special arrangements as they think proper with regard to units or individuals whose services may be required in other than a Military capacity."

WAR OFFICE NOTICE TO RESERVISTS AND OTHERS.

A general mobilisation having been proclaimed, all regular Reservists are required to proceed immediately to the places of joining shown on their identity certificates without waiting for the receipt of their official notices to join (Army Form D.463 A.). On presenting the cash order on his identity certificate at the nearest post office (money order office) the Reservist will receive 3s. advance of pay; the railway or steamboat company will issue him a ticket to his place of joining when he presents the railway warrant on his identity certificate at the booking office. It is of the utmost importance in the present emergency that every Regular Reservist shall join at the earliest possible moment, and his Majesty's Government rely with confidence upon the railway and other transport companies, employers, and the Reservists themselves to do all in their power to facilitate rapid mobilisation. Officers on leave and warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on furlough are required to return to their units or appointments at once without waiting for orders. Officers on leave from abroad are to report themselves in writing at once to the War Office. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on furlough from abroad are to report themselves in writing at once to their respective officers in charge on records. Personal application for appointments by officers is forbidden. Reserve Territorials not over 35 years, may rejoin.

PROCLAMATION OF MODIFIED MARTIAL LAW.

An Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* on the 13th of August, provides a modified martial law for Great Britain. It decrees that the naval and military authorities may:

Take possession of land and roads.
Remove trees and hedges.
Destroy buildings.
Require inhabitants in any area near a defended harbour to leave or remain indoors.
Close public-houses near such harbours.
Order people indoors within any specified area and hour.

People are forbidden to:

Trespass on railways.
Loiter near bridges.
Publish information as to movement of troops if it is likely to be useful to the enemy.
Spread reports near a defended harbour likely to cause disaffection or alarm.
Burn lights or fires within any area decreed by the authorities.

Offenders will be liable to be tried by court-martial.

Court-Martial's Powers.

Offenders tried by court-martial will be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life, but no sentence for contravening the regulations as to lights and movements shall exceed three months' imprisonment with hard labour, unless it is proved that the contravention was for the purpose of assisting the enemy.

MEN WHO ARE WANTED BY THE WAR OFFICE.

The War Office require immediately for service the following men at the stated rates of pay, all found:—Foremen artificers, 70s.; coppersmiths, electricians, pattern-makers, 52s. 6d.; blacksmiths, dispensers, drivers of motor-lorries, farriers, fitters, moulders, painters, saddlers, turners, wheelers, 42s.; bakers, butchers, clerks, cooks, hospital subordinates, tailors, 28s.; and labourers and loaders (packers), 21s. Married men must allot one-third of their pay to their families, who will also receive separation allowance at Army rates.

A bounty of £5 will be paid each man on enlistment and £5 on discharge, in addition to any war gratuity. Clothing and equipment will be free. Clerks, labourers, and mechanical transport drivers must be between twenty and forty-five years of age; the age for other classes is twenty to forty years.

Motor-cyclists are also required. Motor-cycles will be either taken over at a valuation or be replaced by new ones. The pay will be 35s. weekly, all found. A bounty of £10 will be paid on enlistment and a further £5 on discharge in addition to any war gratuity. Age twenty to forty.

Civilian doctors wishing to serve at home or abroad as surgeons should write the Secertary, War Office, London, S.W. Gentlemen accepted will be granted the temporary rank of lieutenant. They must be registered practitioners; engage for twelve months or until no longer required; pay to be 24s. a day, with certain expenses, free passages to and from any country abroad, and a gratuity of £60 at end of service; age limit thirty-five years, but in exceptional circumstances gentlemen of thirty-five and forty may be accepted.

TERRITORIAL ENLISTMENT.

Where to Join in the City of London.

A Battery Honourable Artillery Company (1st City of London Horse Artillery), Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.; B Battery Honourable Artillery Company (2nd City of London Horse Artillery) Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.; Honourable Artillery Company Infantry, Armoury House, Finsbury, E.C.; City of London Yeomanry (Rough Riders), 39, Finsbury Square, E.C., and Riding School, Lytton Grove, Putney, S.W.; 1st City of London Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Handel Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

City of London Regiment, 1st Batt. (Royal Fusiliers), Handel Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.; 2nd Batt. (Royal Fusiliers), The Armoury, 9, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.; 3rd Batt. (Royal Fusiliers), 21, Edward Street, Hampstead Road, N.W., and the Paddington Armoury, 207-209, Harrow Road, W.; 4th Batt. (Royal Fusiliers), 112, Shaftesbury Street, City Road, N.; 5th Batt. (London Rifle Brigade), 130, Bunhill Row, E.C.; 6th Batt. (Rifles), 57a, Farringdon Road, E.C.; 7th Batt., 24, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 8th Batt. (Post Office Rifles), 130, Bunhill Row, E.C.

London Mounted Brigade Transport and Supply Column (Army Service Corps), 51, Calthorpe Street, W.C.

Where to join in the Suburbs and Provinces.

Application elsewhere should be made to the local regimental headquarters.

A FIFTH VOLUNTEER DEFENCE FORCE.

It is proposed to establish a fifth line of defence under the above title by utilising the spare time of employers and employés to learn the rudiments of drill and to acquaint themselves with the use of arms, and to set up drill halls and camp throughout the country on the principles adopted by the two volunteer forces in Ireland. The new force is to be used for the protection of bridges, railways, &c., thus freeing many regular and territorial troops engaged in guarding them.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

A force of special constables is being enrolled for service during the war. Information as to places for enrolment and attestation are posted at the police stations.

CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS.

A roya proclamation issued August 4 says that: Whereas the present state of public affairs in Europe is such as to constitute an imminent national danger, we strictly command and enjoin our subjects to obey and conform to all instructions and regulations which may be issued by us or our Admiralty or Army Council or any officer of our Navy or Army or any other person acting in our behalf for securing the objects aforesaid, and not to hinder or obstruct, but to afford all assistance in their power to any person acting in accordance with any such instructions or regulations or otherwise in the execution of any measures duly taken for securing those objects.

CONTROL OF WIRELESS STATIONS.

The British Government has taken over control of the wireless service and the use of such telegraphy by merchant vessels in home waters is prohibited, except in the case of ships owned and chartered by the Admiralty. All experimental wireless stations throughout the country must be closed, and information as to the contravention of this order will be welcomed by the Government.

CONTROL OF FLOUR MILLS.

All the Flour Mills have been put under Government control.

WAR PRESS BUREAU.

The Government has established, under the supervision of Mr F. E. Smith, M.P., a War Press Bureau, from which a steady stream of trustworthy information, supplied both by the War Office and the Admiralty, can be given to the Press, which, without hindering military and naval interests, will serve to keep the country properly and truthfully informed from day to day of what can be told, and thus exclude the growth of irresponsible reports.

NEWS OF RELATIVES.

A military information office in connection with the two divisions of London Territorials who have been mobilised has been established by the War Office in the City. Two Reserve officers are at the head of it,and 43 clerks are already employed in getting the numerous papers in order. The office will be in touch with wives and near relatives of every soldier out of the 50,000 London Territorials who are mobilised. If a wife has a child during her husband's absence, for example, the allowance which becomes due to her will immediately be paid over from the City informatiou office. Any

other payments or overdues of pay which result from deaths in battle and such like accidents of war will similarly be made."

WHAT OFFICERS SHOULD TAKE.

The following list of articles of clothing, etc., was published in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution shortly after the South African War, and will be found useful to Territorial and newly-joined officers who are providing themselves with Service kit :—One bed valise, one large waterproof sheet (say 6ft. by 4ft.), one folding lamp (with talc sides), one canvas bucket, two changes underclothing (wool), one change uniform, one pair spare boots, four pairs socks, six handkerchiefs, boot laces, writing materials, washing materials, Balaclava cap, sweater, great-coat, gloves (woollen), canvas shoes or slippers, blankets (two or more), soap, chocolate, dubbin, candles, matches. To this list may be added vaseline to rub one's boots inside and out and feet with. It greatly aids the soldier's comfort in prolonged marches, inasmuch as it prevents him from becoming footsore.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The British Red Cross Society announce that, war having been declared, the voluntary aid detachments have ceased to be under the orders of the British Red Cross Society, and are now under the orders of the local military authorities with whom they are registered. The organisation of the society will be employed to assist any detachment mobilised by replenishing stores and drugs and in supplying hospital and general comforts. There are no vacancies for amateur nurses in connection with the Society, which now has its headquarters at Devonshire House—placed at its disposal by the Duke of Devonshire, as the Victoria Street offices were quite inadequate for the sudden rush of work. But money is urgently needed, and also proper clothing, principally night shirts, pyjamas, socks, bed jackets, which, in all probability, will soon be wanted in thousands. Therefore, women who really wish to help should set to work at once on these, first obtaining from the Society the patterns and directions for making the articles most required. It is quite useless to send old clothing to the Society, as has already been done. The very best help to be rendered by outsiders at the moment, however, is to send donations of money, and as soon as possible. A strong contingent of the Society has been equipped to aid the Belgian wounded.

HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE WOUNDED.

Buildings, public and otherwise have been acquired throughout the country by the Government as hospitals and convalescent homes for the wounded. Many large country mansions have been offered for the purpose, the first offer of Dunrobin Castle coming from the Duke of Sutherland. In this connection an appeal has been issued by Princess Christian on behalf of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

Military Definitions and Information.

MARTIAL LAW

suspends the ordinary law of the country. The civil law is superseded by military authority. Military commanders may take action against any offender, and have power to fine, imprison or execute. This, for example, trial by jury is abolished. A state of martial law is extremely harsh and its great prolongation would render civil life in course of time very irksome.

MOBILISATION.

This is the raising of an army from peace to a war footing. The method of proceeding is the same in practically all European countries. On the announcement of mobilisation the reservist is given so many hours to rejoin his regiment, of the location of which he is duly informed. He is then provided with kit and arms. Continental regiments are formed of three and sometimes four battalions and number from 3,000 to 4,000 men. Then the second stage of the business takes place—namely, concentration. The regiment joins its brigade, the brigade its division. Two divisions make an army corps, which on the Continent may be roughly reckoned at 50,000, but the actual number is a matter known only to the heads of the army. An army generally consists of three army corps, of which number the German army before Liége was probably made up. At the time of mobilisation every means of transit is seizable by the military authorities.

ARMY DIVISIONS.

CAVALRY.—A cavalry division includes cavalry headquarters and 12 regiments, artillery headquarters and six batteries of horse artillery, engineer headquarters and four field troops of Royal Engineers, a signals company, four field ambulances, and a baggage train, made up as under:

Officers and men...	9,778
Horses	9,945
Machine guns	24
Thirteen-pounders	24
Ammunition wagons	72
Motor-cars...	20
Two-horse vehicles	138
Four-horse vehicles	284
Six-horse vehicles	81
Bicycles	197

INFANTRY.—An infantry division in war-time embraces divisional headquarters and twelve infantry regiments, artillery headquarters, nine batteries of 18-pounders, two batteries of 5in. howitzers, or three batteries of 4.5in., a heavy battery of siege guns, a divisional ammunition column, headquarters and two field companies of Royal Engineers, a signals company, two mounted infantry companies, three field ambulances of sixteen wagons each, and the inevitable baggage train. With the infantry in columrs of "fours," and the guns at stated intervals, a division from van to rearguard would extend twelve miles. It consists of:—

Officers and men...	19,111
Horses	6,773
Machine guns	24
Field guns (18lb.)	54
Howitzers	12
"Long Toms"	4
Ammunition wagons	198
Motor-cars...	8
Two-horse wagons	274
Four-horse wagons	232
Six-horse wagons...	241
Bicycles	135

An Army Division marches about 16 miles a day.

SUMMARY OF THE FORCES ENGAGED.

	Men.	Battleships and Cruisers.
Austria	2,500,000	12
France	4,000,000	24
Germany	4,500,000	39
Great Britain	630,000	68
Russia	7,000,000	8
Servia	450,000	—
Montenegro	50,000	—
Belgium...	450,000	—
Powers likely to be embroiled:		
Bulgaria...	550,000	—
Italy	2,000,000	15
Roumania	700,000	—
Turkey	230,000	4

NUMBER OF SOLDIERS IN THIS AND PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

Napoleon began his Russian capaign in 1812 with an army 600,000 strong, made up from contingents from France, Italy, the minor German States, Holland, Poland, Switzerland, the Adriatic provinces, and elsewhere. Roumania, with a population of seven millions, could mobolise a larger force than this cosmopolitan host which Napoleon drew from half Europe. The great battles of Blenheim, Austerlitz, Jena, and the rest were fought with armies which represented less than 1 per cent., sometimes not half or a

quarter per cent., of the peoples whose fate they decided. The Germans call the battle of Leipzig the "Völkershlacht," the Battle of the Nations. The nations were Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, with a combined population which could not have been less than 120 millions. They opened the campaign with an army of about 500,000 men, which is not much more than Bulgaria sent into the field against Turkey. In the present war there are 14,000,000 men available for fighting purposes. There will also probably be employed a million women in the Red Cross detachments.

A CENTURY AGO.

Europe in Arms against One Man.

Perhaps the closest parallel to the European situation to-day was in 1815, when Europe was up in arms against one man, not, it is true, the Kaiser, but Napoleon. The Tyrant had escaped from Elba in the early part of the year, and the end was approaching. All the nations of Europe, with the exception of Spain, were against him, and were gradually concentrating in Belgium, to lead up to the climax of Waterloo. "The Globe" of May 27, 1815, said:—

> "Lord Castlereagh estimates the combined Allied force moving against France at one million eleven thousand men, the greatest certainly that was ever arrayed in arms against one man.
>
> "If we recapitulate the forces of the Allies, we shall find, in following the most reasonable details, that Russia has organised and put in march 110,000 men; that 70,000 English, Dutch, Hessians, and Hanoverians maintain a menacing attitude upon the Scheldt, the Lys, and the Sambre; that Bavaria has moved 25,000 men; that Austria, having inundated Italy with 100,000 Germans, has directed 80,000 to the Rhine; and that Wurtzburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Piedmont furnish from 30,000 to 35,000 men. All these forces are not yet up, and it appears they will not act until they are all united on the line of operations."

The same day Parliament voted £5,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

The effectiveness of aircraft in war for attacking purposes is not so great as is generally supposed: for beneath an aeroplane or airship one building or one ship looks very much like another, and glasses are useless. Moreover, experiments in the dropping of bombs from aircraft have not shown that any degree of accuracy can be depended on. Besides, the replenishment of such missiles is difficult, and the quantity that would be needed to do much damage would be very great. This much may be understood easily enough when we compare the effects of a bombardment by ordinary guns, effects which have to be realised for long periods even in populated towns before their purpose is served. Bomb-dropping from aircraft

would never terminate a war. It is unlikely, therefore, considering he mechanical difficulties and the opposition of a chain of aeroplanes that would beset an airship in travel, that a Zeppelin could get to this country, and if it did that it could not do any very great damage. For observation and intelligence purposes, however, aircraft can give extremely useful service.

The following statistics respecting airships, collected from various sources, are given by Sir George Aston in his book, "Sea, Land and Air Strategy," published recently by John Murray :—

Weight lifted (in addition to fuel and crew), 7,850lb.

Time spent in the air, 30 hours.

Speed attained, 51 miles per hour.

Climbing speed (measured vertically), 1,500ft. per minute.

Distance covered (without alighting), 960 miles.

Number of men carried, 28.

Height attained, 9,645ft.

Range for reporting by wireless telegraphy, 300 miles.

In regard to heavier than air craft he gives the following table :—

Weight lifted (in addition to fuel and crew), aeroplanes, 1,500lb.

Time spent in the air, aeroplanes, 16 hours ; seaplanes, 4½ hours.

Speed attained, aeroplanes, 112 miles ; seaplanes, 78 miles an hour.

Minimum speed 30 to 35 miles an hour.

Climbing speed (measured vertically), 1,350 feet per minute.

Distance covered without descending ; aeroplanes, 1,050 miles seaplanes, 240 miles.

Number of men carried aeroplanes, 16 : seaplanes, 4.

Height attained, 19,600ft.

Range for reporting by wireless telegraphy, aeroplanes, 60 miles ; seaplanes, 60 miles.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS AND WAR.

The present is a timely moment for discussing briefly the strategical possibilities of the European railways during this campaign. International railway connections have to a large extent obliterated frontiers, since Russia is the only one of the Powers whose railways are laid out on a gauge different from that of the Continental standard. All mobilisation plans are to a large extent based on the

railway facilities available. In Germany, whose practice, says Mr. Vernon Sommerfeld in the "Financial Times," is presumably similar to that of other countries, a special military time table is always in existence, which is based on the requirements of the General Staff during war time, and is, theoretically, ready to come into operation at any moment. News received during the last few days seems to raise the question whether the Prussian machine has in this instance worked so well in practice as on paper, but this may be a mistaken impression. Probably no other country possesses such extensive sidings for military purposes or has in recent years built such important strategic lines on its frontiers. Every goods wagon has painted on its sides the number of men and horses which it can accommodate, and in general the Continental goods vehicles should be of the greatest use in war time, owing to the high proportion of covered wagons. Reference has been made above to the fact that the Russian railways are on a different gauge from that of the other European main lines. Whether this is an advantage remains to be proved. No attacking force can run through military trains into the Empire, owing to the necessity for transhipping at the frontier stations, where break of gauge occurs, but Russia is faced with exactly the same difficulty if she is to transport her own troops over the frontier.

GERMAN AND FRENCH MOTOR GUNS.

At the present day armoured motor vehicles are, says a writer in the "Globe," a regular feature in all Continental armies, and recently the German army has succeeded in mounting for motor transport a big 28-cm. Krupp howitzer, the importance of which feat may be realised when it is remembered that a gun of this size is usually only to be found in permanent fortifications. The Japanese attempted to use this gun against Port Artbur, but owing to the difficulty of moving it, it had very limited success. Krupps have now got over this difficulty by mounting the gun itself and the recoil separately, so that each is drawn by its own tractor. All the great French motor firms have built for their government special war vehicles. Nor are the French armament firms backward, for the Schneider firm recently supplied the Portuguese Government with a heavy tractor and train of four 15-cm. howitzers. The tractor was found to be so efficient that further waggons were attached carrying 160 rounds of ammunition, additional to the 16 rounds per gun previously carried, and making the total weight of the train 40 tons. By means of a winding drum able to be operated by the engine, a feature seen on many of the heavy war vehicles, they are able to haul themselves out of heavy ground by means of cables.

GERMANY'S GRIM CORPS.

In all the world there is only one army—the German—that carries its war preparations to such a state of completeness as to have a special corps of grave-diggers, who accompany the army in the field for this grim task alone. They were formed for the Franco-German war of 1870.

LABELLING GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Another feature of the German military system is the requirement that all soldiers on active service should wear around their necks labels with their names, regiment, and rank. The Belgians are similarly labelled.

MILITARY SEARCH LIGHTS.

These instruments will doubtless be largely used in the present war. Germany has a number of portable searchlights of two types, one being strapped around the soldier's waist, and the other carried on a moveable tripod. The first type is electric, being accumulator fed, and illuminates over 18 miles. The second type uses oxy-acetylene and has great scope. The former gives a continuous light for six hours, and the latter for three. The electric is principally for use on battle fields, guarding railway lines, &c., the oxy-acetylene being designed for use in connection with the employment of aircraft.

MILITARY TERMS.

The British Army is divided into three sections—cavalry, artillery and infantry. What is practically a fourth section has been added in recent years, namely, a battalion of airmen.

CAVALRY.—Divided into troops of 38 to 50 officers and men. Squadron: Four troops, with major and six officers in command, and consisting of 154 men and 167 horses. Regiment: Three squadrons. Brigade: Three regiments. Division; 9,778 men and 9,945 horses.

ARTILLERY.—Divided into three sections of horse, field and garrison. Horse Artillery Battery: 208 men of all ranks, 234 horses, and six guns. Field Artillery Battery: 203 men, all ranks, 180 horses, and six guns. Garrison Artillery depends as to men and guns on the size of the forts manned, and is a variable quantity.

INFANTRY.—Sub-divided into companies of 120 men of all ranks. Battalion: eight companies, consisting of 1,033 officers and men. Regiment: two battalions of regulars or special reserves. Brigade; two or more regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Division: three infantry brigades with cavalry, artillery, etc. (See p. 57.) Army Corps: Two divisions.

PATROL.—A reconnoitring party of about 20 men and horses—perhaps less.

ADVANCE GUARD.—May vary, but usually a sixth of the force.

AIR TROOPS are divided into squadrons. Aeroplane Squadron: 12 aeroplanes. Aeroplane and Kite Squadron: Two airships and two kites. Our airship battalion consists of from 20 to 30 officers and nearly 200 men.

N.B.—German and French Regiments are mostly larger than English, and a Continental army corps is usually 50,000 men as against 40,000 in England.

NAVAL.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Sixty seven thousand additional officers and men are to be added to the Navy, making the revised total personnel 218,000.

NAVAL MOBILISATION.

By Royal Proclamation, dated August 3, it is declared (1) Men of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Fleet Reserve, and officers and men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, are called out "into actual service"; (2) Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve are called out "for actual service"; (3) The term of service of time-expired men in the Royal Navy is extended for five years should their services be so long required. Each man whose service is extended is to receive a gratuity of three pounds ten shillings for clothing and bedding.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

An Order in Council published schedules that pensions are to be payable to the dependents of those who are killed or wounded in action from August 3 while serving with the Navy. This scheme includes all civilians in the Admiralty service, exceptions being made to exclude officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and naval pensioners. The pensions will be as follow:—In the case of total destruction of earning capacity, two-thirds of pay during the period of such total incapacity. One-sixth of pay in respect of slight impairment. One-third of pay in respect of impairment of earning capacity. Half-pay in respect of material impairment of earning capacity. In the event of husband's death within two years as the result of injuries sustained in service, the widow and children will be awarded pensions under certain conditions.

ADDITIONS OF SHIPS TO THE NAVY.

The British Government, on the outbreak of hostilities, took over the two following Dreadnought battleships being built in the United Kingdom for the Turkish Government:—

1. The "Sultan Osman I."—Constructed by Messrs. Armstrong. She is the largest battleship yet completed, being of 27,500 tons displacement. She has seven turrets, each carrying two 12in. guns. The vessel was laid down to the order of the Brazilian Government, but was taken over by Turkey for £2,725,000.

2. The "Reshadieh."—Constructed by Messrs. Vickers. Displacement 23,000 tons. She has ten 13.5in. guns mounted on twin turrets on the centre line as in the "King George."

Government has also taken over two destroyers, ordered by the Chilian Government. The two battleships will receive the names "Agincourt" and "Erin," and the destroyer leaders will be called "Faulkner" and "Broke" after two famous naval officers.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

Capt. H. B. Pelly's appointment as Commander of the "Tiger" means that the largest and most formidable battleship in the world is ready for service. She has a fire delivery nearly double in weight of metal that of any German battleship. Her turbines develop 140,000 h.p. and make her the fastest vessel afloat. She is also more heavily armoured than any other battleship. She carries eight 13·5in. guns and twelve 6in. guns.

Another Addition.

The battle cruiser, "Invincible," which was laid up in Portsmouth to have all her gun fittings made hydraulic, is now ready to join the fleet. She has eight 12in. guns and several 4in. guns.

WHEN COMPARING FLEETS.

It is desirable always to avoid committing the error of assuming that the standing of fleets depends on the number of Dreadnoughts which they contain. Dreadnoughts are excellent battleships, but it would be absurd to ignore the value of older battleships merely because they do not happen to mount more than four big guns. Nor is it even safe to base a final judgment on statistics as to the relative strength in effective battleships—Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts. A navy is a delicately-organised machine, and with its battle fleets must be associated squadrons of cruisers and flotillas of destroyers and submarines. Even when all these facts and figures have been mastered, no conclusion can be formed, because ships without crews are useless, and crews without long and persistent training are more dangerous to themselves than to an enemy if he be efficient. Consequently, in the light of all these considerations, it is no easy matter to assess the fighting weight of the great fleets ; estimates must be based on a variety of considerations, such as the numbers and types of ships, the strength and character of the personnel, the strategical and tactical ability of the admirals, and the efficiency of the central organisations and all the supply services.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY.

Austria is not a great naval power, but she can bring against the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean the following ships :—
4 Dreadnoughts (20,000 tons each). 3 battleships (14,500 tons, built 1908-10). 3 battleships (10,600 tons, built 1903-5). 3 battleships (8,340 tons, built 1900-2). 3 battleships (5,600 tons, built 1895-6). 5 armoured cruisers (all built before 1904). 7 small cruisers (2,300 to 3,500 tons). 5 torpedo gunboats. 18 destroyers. 87 torpedo boats. 11 submarines. 3 mining ships. 2 subsidiary local defence ships.
It will be seen that a number of the battleships are small and out of date. The Allied Fleets in the Mediterranean are strong enough to meet the whole Austrian navy without misgivings as to the result.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH FLEETS IN THE NORTH SEA.

A Naval Correspondent of "The Daily News" writes :—
The normal strength of the German High Sea Fleet affords no

reliable guide to the number of ships which that nation may have available for meeting the critical situation which has arisen. Like ourselves, Germany maintains only a proportion of her available ships in a condition of instant readiness for war, the others being kept in various stages of reserve commission.

The following table shows the number of British and German armoured ships normally—that is, permanently—in full commission in the waters of Northern Europe. In the table Dreadnoughts are indicated by an asterisk and super-Dreadnoughts (that is, Dreadnoughts armed with 13.5in. guns) by a dagger:

	British	German
Battleships:		
Fleet flagship	1† ...	1*
1st Squadron	8* ...	8*
2nd Squadron	8† ...	8
3rd Squadron	8 ...	4*
4th Squadron	4* ...	—
Battle cruisers	4† ...	4*
Armoured cruisers	8 ...	—
Total armoured ships... ...	41 ...	25

One ship in the British First Battle Squadron is a Super-Dreadnought, and one of the battle cruisers is a Dreadnought, carrying 12-in. instead of 13.5in. guns.

All the Efficient Ships.

Practically the whole of the efficient ships of the German Navy are in full commission, and are therefore included in the above table. The battleships which are normally in reserve include only two of any particular value, these being—curiously enough—the Elsass and Lothringen, which are the German renderings of Alsace and Lorraine. These ships displace 12,988 tons, and are armed with four 11-inch and fourteen 6.7-inch guns, which is the armament carried by the whole of the ships in the German Second Battle Squadron.

Behind these two ships the battleships which Germany has in reserve are of a very inferior type, and cannot be regarded as equal to our later armoured cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought era.

There are ten of them, and they are all armed with four 9.4-inch guns in their main batteries and either 14 or 18 5.9-inch in the secondary batteries.

In Home Waters.

The following table summarises the battleships which Great Britain and Germany can put into service in home waters in addition to those in permanent full commission, which have already been tabulated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.
1	Lord Nelson	16,500...	4 12-in., 10 9.2-in
8	Formidable	15,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in.
5	Duncan	14,000...	As above.
6	Albion	12,950...	As above.
9	Majestic	14,900...	As above.

GERMANY.

No.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.
2	Braunschweig...	12,988...	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in.
5	Schwaben	11,611...	4 9.4-in., 18 5.9-in.
5	Kaiser	10,474...	4 9.4-in., 14 5.9-in. (One has 18 5.9-in.)

It will thus be seen that in battleships not fit for the first line our superiority is considerable, both in number and in individual size and power.

Pre-Dreadnought Cruisers.

The position is much the same in pre-Dreadnought armoured cruisers. As already shown, we have eight in full commission in home waters to Germany's none. We also have four normally stationed in the West Indies, and the reserve strength of the two Powers in this class is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.
5	Kent	9,800...	14 6-in.
1	Antrim	10,850...	4 7.5-in., 6 6-in.
4	Drake	14,100...	2 9.2-in., 16 6-in.
6	Cressy	12,000...	2 9.2-in.. 12 6-in.

GERMANY.

No.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.
1	Blucher	15,550...	12 82.in.
2	Roon	9,498...	4 8.2-in. 10 5.9-in.
2	Pr. Adalbert	8,858...	as above.
1	Pr. Heinrich	8,760...	2 9.4-in., 10 5.9-in.
1	Bismarck	10,520...	4 9.4-in., 12 5.9-in.

Our superiority in this class of ship is therefore about two to one, while we have six in full commission on foreign stations to Germany's two.

British Torpedo Craft.

It is in torpedo craft, however, that the reserve forces of Great Britain are particularly strong. We have in full commission in home waters 79 destroyers to Germany's 77; and apart from the fact that our boats are individually larger and more powerfully armed than the German, we have roughly 120 in reserve to Germany's 60.

In the Far East we have eight destroyers, while Germany has only one old boat, the S90; and we have in the Mediterranean the 16 boats of the Beagle class, which, allowing for their superior size and armament, are probably capable of accounting for the whole of the 15 destroyers and 30 torpedo-boats possessed by Austria.

As regards submarines, there is no hard and fast line drawn between those in full commission and those in reserve; but we have 63 in home waters, 6 in the Mediterranean, and 3 in the Far East, while Germany has no more than 30—if she has as many—all told, and they are all in home waters.

MINES IN WAR TIME.

Mr. Winston Churchill has said that, "The indiscriminate use of mines, not in connection with miliary harbours or strategical positions, the indiscriminate scattering of contact mines about the seas, which may of course destroy not merely enemy vessels or warships, but peaceful merchantmen travelling under neutral flags, and possibly carrying supplies to neutral countries, is a new use of mines in warfare. It deserves to be attentively considered, not only by us who are engaged in war, and who may naturally be prone to pre-judgment, but by the nations of the civilised world. The Admiralty are not at all alarmed over such use. They have expected a certain number of such incidents, and their arrangements provide for reducing such occurrences to a minimum."

THE MODERN TORPEDO.

Formerly hits with torpedoes were the exception and not the rule, but by means of the Obry gyroscope, which consists of a heavy fly wheel, going at 2,000 revolutions per minute when the torpedo is fired, this offensive weapon can be kept in a straight course. The torpedo is also fitted with a microphone which picks up a sound such as the noise of enemy ship's propellers, and will deflect the torpedo's rudders so as to guide the missile to the object aimed at. The Obry gyroscope and the microphone steerer are wonderful inventions, and have enabled our sailors in practice to score a 100 per cent. of hits with torpedoes at ships whose speed was unknown.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LORD KITCHENER.

To Lord Kitchener has been given the post of Secretary of State for War. His record as a soldier and a military organiser is too well known to require statement. By general consent he is deemed to be the right man in the right place.

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

Sir John French leads the English army in Belgium, his officia position being Inspector-General of the British land forces. He has been thus described:—"In character he is a man of cold persistence and of fiery energy, cautious yet audacious, weighing his actions well, but carrying them out with the dash that befits a leader. He is remarkable for the quickness of his decision, being alert, resourceful and determined."

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELLICOE.

As the Commander of the British Fleet, Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., is a splendid appointment. He

succeeds Sir George Callaghan as Nelson succeeded St. Vincent. He has shown his consummate skill as a commander in naval sham fights, and is a magnificent organiser. The men serving under him, know, trust, and love him.

ADMIRAL SIR A. BERKELEY MILNE

commands the British Fleet in the Mediterranean. He has been hunting the "Goeben" and the "Breslau." He was wounded in the Zulu War, and was at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

is chief of our first Army Corps. He is 48 year of age, and has seen much active service.

GENERAL JOFFRE

is Chief of the French General Staff. He was born in 1852 and joined the French Army as second lieutenant in the midst of the Franco-Prussian War, and commanded a battery during the Siege of Paris. Is known as a distinguished mathematician.

GENERAL DE CASTELNAU,

who served in the '70 war, is chief of General Joffre's staff. He is 62, and is a man of very great character and ability. He is undoubtedly one of the best soldiers in Europe, and but for his royalist proclivities might have been at the head of the French Republican Army.

GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPERAY

is at the head of the 18th French Army Corps on the Belgian frontier.

GENERAL SARRAIL

has command of the French Army thrown on Alsace. His reputation as an organiser is good.

GENERAL FOCH

is in command of the 20th French Army Corps at Nancy, and served as a volunteer in the war of '70.

ADMIRAL DE LAPAYRERE

is commander-in-chief of the French Fleet, now co-operating with our own. He has had wide experience as an admiral.

GENERAL DE SELLIERS

is chief of the Belgian General staff. General Leman commands the Belgian forces before Liege.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE

has been Chief of the Staff of the German Army since 1906. A nephew of the famous Moltke who led the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War. A giant in stature and a great favourite with the Kaiser.

BARON CONRAD VON HOETZENDORF

is Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

ADMIRAL VON INGENOHL

is the Kaiser's chief sea commander, and is directing the operations (sic) of the German North Sea fleet. He is a royal favourite, having been successively lieutenant and captain of the Emperor's yacht. He has yet to prove his quality.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR TIME.

A belligerent State, from the moment of the outbreak of war, exercises very sweeping rights over the private property of its own subjects and of neutrals whicb is found within its borders. It may appropriate anything which is useful for the purpose of war, and that without any legal obligation to pay compensation, tbougb as regards neutral owners the payment of compensation may be compelled by the neutral Government. The right is sometimes known as *Angary* which was the name given in Roman Law to the privilege of a Roman governor to provide himself and his suite witb means of locomotion from tbe provincials. It is in virtue of this right tbat the British Government has seized tbe four big men-of-war in English dockyards which were being built or fitted out for the neutral states of Turkey and Chili. And in virtue of the same right tbe Germans are reported to have seized at tbe end of last week, before the declaration of war with England, tbe small English ships whicb were in German territorial waters. This seizure was not illegal; and, apart from tbe right of *Angary*, which is supported by one of the Hague rules, it might be justified, perhaps, under the old practice of hostile embargo, by which tbe property of a country till its intention is manifested. If hostilities supervene, the seizure originally made by way of precaution is converted into capture; if there is no outbreak, the property may be returned, and tbe seizure ranks only as a civil detention. This practice bas been discontinued in recent wars, but it is not obsolete. Tbe right of a belligerent State over the private property of its own subjects is less open to question, and is strikingly illustrated by the taking of all railways for military purposes, and the royal proclamation in England requisitioning for the State all modes of conveyance. It is the paramount need of the collective nation which naturally overrides tbe claims of the individual at a national crisis. The same principle authorises the State at a time when war is threatening to prohibit under severe penalties the exportation by persons within the jurisdiction of articles useful in war. Tbus the proclamation issued at the beginning of tbe week, before England was at war, forbade the export from this country of a long list of things which fell within the class of absolute contraband. Such trade is penalised for different reasons, botb by tbe State which has reason to think that it will need all possible supplies of war, and by a belligerent whicb intercepts it on the way to the enemy country.

WAR AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The question whether a belligerent State should allow subjects of the State with which it is at war to remain in the country or not is entirely governed by the necessities of the war In England as early as Magna Charta, the persons and property of non combatant enemies were respected provided English merchants

who bappened to be in the country at war with England and the ir property were also safe—*et si nostri salvi sint ibi alii salvi sint in terra nostra.* (sec. 41). And it is now the establisbed practice of al l civilised States to permit the residence of enemy subjects, so long as they do not interfere with the public security. Tbe protection which is given to the persons of these non-combatants is extended to tbeir private property, and even Government securities held by them are now respected like debts owing to native private individuals. During the Crimean War tbe Russians living in England and France were allowed to remain in these countries, and in the last Russo-Turkish War a ukase was issued permitting the continued residence of Turkish subjects in Russia. A right of residence during "good behaviour," with safety to their effects, is frequently stipulated for in treaties between tbe Great Powers, thougb, singularly enougb, there does not appear to be any sucb obligations between England and Germany or Austria. The obligations created by tbe consensus of opinion and practice in civilised nations are, however, just as strong for us and our opponents in the present war, for it is an axiom adopted by all the authorities that no treaty can b nd a Government to allow foreigners to remain in the country wben, as Westlake puts it, it has reason to believe that "such a course would be dangerous to the State, eitber from reasonable suspicion entertained of individuals or from the special circumstances of the case affecting particular classes of persons." The privilege is limited by those conditions in any and every case, but subject to tbem it may be safely assumed tbat Germans here, or Englishmen abroad, will be allowed to remain where they are and to receive tbe protection accorded to natives so long as they submit to all reasonable directions and refrain from acts which might be considered hostile to tbe place of their residence. The Aliens Restriction Act, whicb was passed tbrough all its stages last Wednesday, puts these doctrines into statutory form wbile reserving a necessary control over enemy subjects witbin our borders.

PASSENGERS ON ENEMY SHIPS.

Passengers on enemy ships are liable to be disembarked at the earliest opportunity, and they have no remedy in contract or tort; but tbey would run little risk of more serious consequences, since it is almost unthinkable tbat a passenger vessel would resist capture by a man-of-war. Still, it must not be forgotten that a vessel seeking to evade capture would be liable to be fired upon and possibly sunk; and the mere fact that a state of war exists is sufficient to deter the majority of people from venturing on a voyage where tbere is any substantial risk of falling in with an enemy's man-of-war; and if compelled to cross tbe seas where there was sucb a risk they would probably prefer to go in a vessel of a neutral Power.

SEA LAW IN WAR TIME.

The fourth article of the Declaration of Paris of 1867 declares that the neutral flag covers tbe enemy's merchandise except con-

traband of war. The Declaration of Paris was avowedly signed by Lords Clarendon and Cowley without due authority, and as the former stated, was not "within the strict limits" of their "attributions." It has never been ratified by England. It is neither a treaty not a convention, only binding on us if we do not choose to repudiate it. It was condemned by Lord Salisbury as "a rash and unwise proceeding" and by John Stuart Mill as "the abandonment of our chief defensive weapon."

The pretended compensation to Great Britain for this fourth article was the first article, which declared that privateering is and remains abolished But the first article is so flagrantly violated that our present chief anxiety is the protection of our merchantmen from German privateers of the new kind, pretending to convert themselves into ships of war on the high seas.

If at this supreme moment, says Mr. Gibson Bowles, the author of "Sea Law and Sea Power," published in 1910, we are to put forth our full naval strength against our enemy, we must resume our right to capture his merchandise at sea, even when found in a neutral ship. In order to recover this power, all we need do is to give notice to the world that we will no longer recognise the Declaration of Paris. Fortunately we have escaped being worse handicapped in this crisis of our fate by the Declaration of London.

It is by the exercise of this right to seize merchandise in neutral ships that we can most effectually distress our enemy by cutting his sea communications, stopping his sea trade—which in the case of Germany is 65 per cent. of the whole—and thus cause his subjects to pay famine prices for all sea-borne merchandise.

Although ships belonging to neutrals are exempt from seizure, they are liable to search by a belligerent ship, and any contraband they are carrying to an enemy port is seizable. If the contraband is more than half the cargo the ship may be condemned as a prize. Contraband is now widely defined and includes not only all arms and material of war, but also food if destined for use by the Army, or if supplied to a Government department, to a Government contractor, to a fortified place, or to a naval base. Thus, for instance, wheat brought overland from Canada and shipped from an American port in an American vessel for England would be confiscable by Germany. It has been held by Lord Showell, a century back, that the voyage would be begun in Canada and that the transhipment would only be an incident in the transit. The Declaration of London gives an extensive list of goods that are contraband. It may be said that it embraces all war material to whatever port of the enemy it may be consigned, and all supplies and manufactures for the use of the armed forces. All non-contraband goods carried by neutrals can come into enemy ports without molestation except in case of a blockade. A blockade is the counterpart at sea of a siege on land, and once the enemy blockade a port no neutral ships can enter. A belligerent who is making a blockade may commandeer

neutral ships and sink them to obstruct the entrance to a harbour; but if this is done full compensation must be paid.

According to the Declaration of London, the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel is exposed. And in certain cases there is an absolute presumption of voidness, In these circumstances, English or German vessels seeking the security of the American flag will hardly be safe from capture and confiscation by a cruiser of the other country, and neutral commerce upon such vessels will be no more protected than if there had been no change of flag. Even if the transfer took place before the hostilities broke out, it may be questioned by a belligerent, supposing that there is reason to think that it was prompted by the likelihood of wae.

CONTRABAND, UNCONDITIONAL.

The following articles are absolute contraband :—

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.

Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.

Armour plates.

Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

CONTRABAND, CONDITIONAL.

The following articles are conditional contraband :—

Foodstuffs.

Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.

Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

Gold or silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.

Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

Fuel; lubricants.

Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.

Harness and saddlery.

Field-glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

PRIVATEERING.

There can be but little doubt that Germany will, if she is able wage an extensive raid upon British commerce by means of privateers. She has made secret arrangements to this end, although they have always been denied in Germany and by "Peace Societies" in this country. In introducing the Navy Estimates for 1913, Mr. Winston Churchill dealt at length with this subject. He said that as arrangements did exist whereby the merchant ships of a certain Power could at short notice be converted into cruisers on the high seas, it was necessary that steps should be taken for the protection of our shipping. The immediate result was the arming of several British food-carrying ships with two 4.7-inch guns apiece, with the object of enabling them to resist any attempt at capture that might be made by these privateers. The adequacy of this armament depends upon the equipment of the German ships, but in any case, it would not enable them to offer any effective resistance to warships.

The legality of these armed merchantmen has been questioned. A privateer is a regularised warship, her captain's commission to carry war on ships and subjects of an enemy proceeding from his sovereign. But our own armed merchantmen are not so commissioned, and their position in international law is not determined. It may be contended that such vessels are only armed for self-defence, but this does not justify the employment of weapons if the ship is without a commission or letter of marque. But the trade routes of the world are now practically entirely in our hands and are fairly safe for British ships, and the loss of 10,000 merchantmen which we experienced during the Napoleonic wars is not likely to be repeated in these days.

PRIZE COURT ACT.

A Bill amending the law relating to procedure in Prize Courts has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and had the Royal Assent. It does not affect the decision to abolish prize money. The Government has accepted that recommendation and abides by it. On the other hand, the question of the issue of some grant or bounty generally to sailors during the course of the war has been safeguarded.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

THE NATIONS' GOLD RESERVES AND THEIR CREDIT.

According to the latest return the Nations' present holding bullion and coin is :—

	£
France	189,700,000
Russia	174,500,000
Germany	84,500,000
Austria	64,200,000
Great Britain	40,200,000

Germany who got £200,000,000 out of the Franco-Prussian War, has a special war reserve of £6,000,000 in gold stored up in the Spandau Julius Tower.

The above reserves could only become available as a war chest, says Mr. Charles Duguid in the "Daily Mail," if their primary functions as a backing for paper currency and credit were suspended. They are of greatest value when exercising these functions. Although our own central gold reserve is the smallest, it is, as a matter of fact, the most valuable because it forms the backing of an immense volume of credit of international value. It is only on the assumption that this great credit system would entirely fall to the ground that we should have to fall back upon our gold reserve in paying for the munitions of war. Until this almost inconceivable contingency occurs credit rather than actual possession of gold must be the main source of the wherewithal for military operations. In considering the comparative ability of European countries to raise money, it must be remembered that the existence of a great war in Europe would limit each Power's credit to its own territories and those of its friends and allies. Austria and Germany would not be able to raise money in England or France. And England and France are the world's great lending countries. The amount of money raised in this country and in France year by year for the use of our own enterprises and those of foreign countries is immeasurably greater than the corresponding amount raised in other European countries. These great credit resources would be entirely at the disposal of the British and French Governments, for in no countries are the holders and controllers of the purse-strings more patriotic. In the light of these actual new credit resources the existing national debts tabulated in the following statement should be considered :—

	£
Austria	794,000,000
France	1,315,000,000
Germany	741,000,000
Great Britain	707,000,000
Russia	900,000,000

One factor greatly hampering the borrowing powers of Germany and Austria is the extent to which they have made use of those powers in times of peace. During the past ten years while Great Britain has been paying off debt, Germany and Austria-Hungary between them have increased their national debts by the enormous sum of about £300,000,000. Notwithstanding the serious depreciation that has taken place in the value of British securities, we pay, at £3 10s. per cent., a less rate of interest than any continental country. Austria pays £4 18s., France, £3 18s. 8d., Germany £4 3s., and Russia £5. The terms, therefore, on which we can raise money are 15 per cent. cheaper than those obtainable by Germany.

THE MORATORIUM.

A moratory law, as the authorities express it, is "a law passed in times of emergency postponing for a specified time the due date of bills of exchange and other obligations." The delay, or period of grace allowed by the law, is a "moratorium," and there are two degrees of moratoria—a minor and a major—the minor applying only to bills of exchange, and the major including these and all other contracts which enforce upon a debtor the liability to make money payments to a creditor at a fixed time. It is only a partial moratorium of the former kind which was established by the Bill passed through the House of Commons; for it applied only to bills of exchange and limits the term of postponement to one month. The effect of it is to relieve persons who cannot meet their bills from having them enforced during the period of grace on the terms that their ultimate liability shall be increased by the addition of the month's interest at the current rate. Once a moratorium is proclaimed it is usually continued by successive prolongations till the emergency has passed which gave occasion for it, and it may be assumed that, as in the case of France in 1870, the moratorium will be continued until the end of the war. More than that, the minor moratorium has developed into the major, and among the temporary expedients adopted by the Government to relieve the economic strain which is now placed on the country, is the postponement of the period of payment of loans and mortgages so as to exclude proceedings to enforce such obligations during the war. Its moratorium does not, however, apply to the payment of wages, salaries, Workmen's Compensation Act, Insurance Act, a liability which when incurred did not exceed £5, rates and taxes, maritime freights, debts for persons resident abroad, bankers' issues, and any payments to be made by or on behalf of the King or Government Departments, such as old-age pensions. There has been no moratorium in this country for over a hundred years, but one has to go back to Napoleonic times to find a parallel for the present emergency, and the magnitude of the crisis justifies the imposition of the full moratorium, which will give temporary relief against all monetary contracts. The word moratorium is formed from the Latin, *moror*, a delayer or loiterer.

OUR WHEAT STOCKS.

Our wheat stocks have never fallen to a six weeks' supply at any time in the last 15 years. Normally our supply is from 12 to 17 weeks. The harvest is unusually plentiful this year and if economy be exercised in the consumption of hread, our wheat supply may he made to last us for a period of six months, even if we had no further shipments from abroad. The price, however, is pretty certain to he higher to some extent, as the war will interfere with this year's crops: but the effect on the other belligerents in Central Europe will be greater than on ourselves. Our supplies are now coming from the West; where there is a very rich harvest, for in August and September we import scarcely any wheat from Eastern Europe.

As to prices, it should be rememhered that with Great Britain practically commanding the seas very little American wheat can reach Central Europe. More will consequently he availahle for ourselves. Any increase that may occur in its price will be mainly due to higher freights and insurance. The Royal Commission on Food Supply in time of war estimated that if freights douhled and nsurance rose to 5 per cent., wheat prices would increase from 10 to 16 per cent.; if the premium went to 10 per cent. the rise should be limited to 20 per cent., and only in the highly improhahle event of freights trebling and insurance at 20 per cent. would prices rise hy 40 per cent. But wheat is only part of a cost of a loaf of bread, and a 40 per cent. rise in the wheat only means a 25 per cent. rise in bread. So that even in the most unfavourahle comhination of circumstances the limit to the rise in the price of a 6d. quartern loaf would be 7½d. The prohahle rise is very much less than this. Moreover, many steamers carrying large grain cargoes to German and Dutch ports are on the seas, and a considerahle proportion of them are pretty sure to he captured hy our Navy.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange closed its doors indefinitely on July 31 for the first time in its existence. It may not re-open until the finish of the war, following what will douhtless he the example of the Paris Bourse. Making-up prices of stocks and shares will be fixed upon at the re-opening. Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange Committee has issued the following statement:—

The operation of Resolution No. 2 of the Committee for General Purposes of July 31, 1914, "That memhers must make arrangements to pay for securities undelivered on the end July account," is cancelled hy the Royal Proclamation of August 6 creating the moratorium, hut the Committee trust that all memhers will, notwithstanding, make every endeavour to settle all outstanding hargains."

FOREIGN BANKS IN LONDON.

By an Order in Council published August 10, alien enemies in the United Kingdom cannot carry on hanking husiness except hy the written permission of the Home Secretary. Sending money to the enemy is treason.

THE BANK ACT

was passed in 1844, and limits the value of notes that may be issued by the Bank of England. So long as the Act is in force the Bank must have an equivalent amount of gold for every note issued, except as regards £18,450,000 of notes against which securities are deposited. When the Act is suspended, which has only occurred three times since 1844, the Bank may issue notes, if it deems it expedient, beyond the amount of gold that it holds. As Bank of England notes are legal tender the large banks, in the event of any exceptional run demands, can fall back on their stock of these notes in meeting withdrawals.

NOTES, POSTAL ORDERS AND CHEQUES.

The Treasury £1 and 10s. notes just issued, and all British postal orders are legal tender for all payments under authority of Act of Parliament. They may be used and must be accepted for all purposes for which gold and silver coins are used. Treasury notes and British postal orders are payable in gold upon presentation at the Bank of England, but nor elsewhere. The ordinary charges on postal orders obtain. The conditions governing the use of crossed cheques are not altered.

PAYMENT OF BILLS DRAWN BY GERMANS.

If a bill drawn by a German is presented by a British bank or firm and is held for value paid, the acceptor must pay, for the German firm has already received its money from the holder of the bill. The acceptor may, however, either take advantage of the moratorium and re-accept and pay interest or pay on the due date. This he may do without any fear of transgressing any proclamation prohibiting payment to the enemy. Similarly, if the bill is presented on behalf of the London branches of the Deutsche or Dresdner Banks, or the Disconto Gesellschaft, the acceptor may pay on due date or take advantage of the moratorium if he wishes, but there is no question even in this case of the payment being regarded as being made to the enemy. For practical purposes the three German banks named are now English institutions. They are only doing business in order to pay English creditors and are under official supervision, and the Official Supervisor would not permit any payment likely to be of use to the enemy.

If, on the other hand, the bank or firm presenting the bill is not the real holder, but is only acting as collecting agent for another person or firm who are Germans, Austrians or Hungarians, then the acceptor should refuse the bill. He is not required to go on re-accepting and paying interest until the war is ended.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE.

The War Risks Insurance Office, Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., has put into operation the scheme for the insurance of cargo against the King's enemies as defined in the policy under which the government has undertaken to accept 80 per cent of the risks. Slips for the purpose of making application for insurance, as well as explanatory memoranda, are available at the War Risks Office at Lloyds, and the Institute of London Underwriters, 1, St. Michael House, E.C.

DOMESTIC.

STATE DISTRESS COMMITTEE.

This committee has been constituted by tbe Government to advise on the measures necessary to deal with any distress that may arise, and an appeal on its behalf, whicb has been magnificently responded to, has been issued by the Prince of Wales. The committee consists of Mr. Herbert Samuel, president of the Local Government Board, cbairman; Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. Masterman, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Tbe joint Secretaries are Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Mr. Hedley F. le Bas, and Sir F. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B., Its beadquarters are York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Steps are being taken to form central committees in the borougbs, the larger urban districts, and the counties under tbe cbairmanship of the mayors and cbairmen of councils, which will consider the needs of tbe localities and control the distribution of such relief as may be required. These committees will include representatives of the municipal, educational, and Poor Law autborities, the distress committees, trade unions, and philanthropic agencies. A special organisation for London is being arranged.

WORK AND WAGES.

An appeal bas been issued by the Board of Trade to employers asking tbem to avoid or limit, so far as possible, discbarges of workmen. Tbe Board suggests that by working short time it may be possible to retain men who would otberwise be dismissed.

Considerable demands for workmen in ship-building and ship-repairing are being made, and are likely to continue, on behalf of tbe Admiralty, or of contactors, through tbe Board of Trade Labour Excbanges.

Witb a view to maintaining as far as possible the aggregate volume of employment during the war, the Development Commissioners intend to make immediately available the whole of the funds still unallocated, amounting to nearly a million pounds.

They are prepared to deal as quickly as possible witb any schemes put before tbem, and they invite suggestions with regard to works connected witb agriculture and rural industries (including afforestation) fisheries and fisbery barbours, land drainage and reclamation, inland navigations and ligbt railways.

Tbe Government is also spending £4,000,000 on the re-bousing scbeme.

OFFICIAL FOOD PRICES.

The second list of maximum retail prices for cash was agreed upon by the Advisory Committee of retail traders at their meeting at tbe Board of Trade on tbe 10th of August.

*Granulated sugar	0s.	3¾d.
*Lump sugar...	0s.	4¼d.
Butter (imported)	1s.	6d.
(Other qualities in proportion)		
Cheese (Colonial)	0s.	9½d
Lard (American)	0s.	8d.
Margarine	0s.	10d.
Bacon, by the side:—		
Colonial or Continental	1s.	2d.
British	1s.	3d.

MISCELLANEA.

A Milliard Marks is roughly £50,000,000.

A British torpedo costs £500.

A British battleship broadside costs about £1,500.

Napoleon said an army marches on its stomach.

The British sailor serves 10 years in our navy. His service is voluntary.

In the German Navy the sailor serves 3 years and is a conscript or forced man.

The British naval gunners are the best shots in the world. The record of the "Lance" in war time was 100 per cent. of hits.

She fired four shots at the "Koenigen Luise" and every one hit the German boat.

One British naval victory might easily cost £20,000,000.

There is nothing in naval strategy with which our naval officers are not familiar.

The British Navy to-day bears practically the same relative proportion to the existing fleets of the world that it did in the time of Nelson.

English naval guns are heavier and have a longer range, and their shells greater bursting capacity than those of any other navy.

Lord Roberts has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief over England's overseas forces.

Sir Percy Scott predicted that the submarine would prove the doom of the modern battleship.

The German Emperor is an Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy.

Soldiers, special constables, and boy scouts are carried free on the trams and 'buses.

The Thames bridges are guarded by the military authorities, and launchs and other craft are prevented from passing under them after dark.

Only English is now allowed to be spoken on telephones in the United Kingdom.

As early as the 18th century the French military authorities founded an aeronautic school, and in 1794 balloons were used to reconnoitre during the battle of Fleurus, and, it is said, played a large part in the French victory.

The last £50,000,000 loan which Germany raised with such difficulty was to be mainly spent on fortifying her defences on the Russian frontier: but practically nothing has been expended on this scheme and Germany has the bulk of the money presumably for her present "military operations."

A long time ago German newspapers gave an account of a supposed interview of the Kaiser with a gipsy, when he was a young man. "Germany," she told him, "will have a great war in 1914, and," she added, ominously, "Germany will 'go under' when she is ruled by an Emperor who mounts his horse on the wrong side. His heir will perish on the scaffold." It is significant, if one be at all superstitious, that the Kaiser, owing to his lame arm, has to mount his horse on the off side.

Lord Lonsdale has consented to become Colonel-in-Chief of the Colonial Composite Force to be raised from overseas ex-Service men now resident in the United Kingdom. Applications for admission to the force are to be made at 3, Central Buildings, Westminster.

Five hundred motor cyclists have been enrolled for dispatch work throughout the country.

Moratoria have been proclaimed in France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Bulgaria.

No Germans not naturalised may sue in o ur Courts during the War

The members of the Automobile Association have offered to place 10,000 motor cars at the disposal of the Government. The War Office have asked them to assist in food distribution.

Herr Krupp and his chief technical adviser, Dr. Ehrensberger, made an inspection of our ordnance factories in June last and was called to the all-night council of the Kaiser that preceded the German declaration of war against Russia. His visit here was doubtless in the nature of a preparation for the existing state of things.

The Boers have offered to fight for the British Empire.

Two new war organisations have been established in London, the King's Foreign Legion by Chevalier Ricci, who fought under Garibaldi and against the Germans in the Siege of Paris and the League of Foreigners in England, by Captain Webbcr. The offices of the former are in Conduit Street, and those of the latter are in Soho Street, N.

There is a plentiful vegetable harvest of all kinds throughout the United Kingdom, and there is no fear of short supplies.

Fish is a plentiful suppy. £3,000 000 worth of herrings is exported to Russia and Germany every year. This supply can be diverted to the home market.

Admiral Madden is Admiral Jellicoe's second. He is experienced and capahle in the manœuvring of war vessels, and has long heen recognised as a coming naval commander.

In the absence of Sir John French, the Cabinet have chosen General Sir Ian Hamilton, late Commander-ín-Chief in the Mediterranean, to command the Home Army. Sir Ian Hamilton accompanied the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Manchuria. He was Chief of the Staff to Lord Kitchener in the later stages of the South African War.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, on August 5, said our gold supply was adequate, and, moreover, that suhstantial consignments were due to reach these shores, and would douhtless arrive safely. The Bank of England is under arrangement with the Government to discount, and therefore the other banks will also discount hills of exchange and trade hills drawn hefore August 4, which the Moratorium had rendered not negotiahle, and on maturity agree to renew them on payment of 2 per cent. over the bank rate.

Georges Carpentier, the French hoxer, although not 21 years of age and therefore not liahle for military service, has joined the French forces as a Volunteer. A numher of champion English boxers have also joined the service.

A soldier may he hilleted on a private householder in this country with "full suhsistence," with "partial suhsistence," or "without suhsistence. In the first event the family must feed and attend upon the soldier, hut need not give hedding or furniture, receiving in return ahout 2s. a day for an officer and 1s. 9d. for a private. "Without suhsistence" means mere lodging and attendance and is paid for.

Germany imported in 1913, hesides £8,000,000 worth of tohacco, £124,000,000 of food stuffs, or ahout £10,500,000 per month. This importation is now at a standstill, and her people must soon seriously hegin to feel effects of a short food supply.

PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU.

A Prisoners of War Information Bureau has heen estahlished under Sir Wm. Paul Harvey, K.C.M.G., C.B., with offices at 49, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C. The hureau will collect information from the camps and other places of internment and will keep records of the names of those interned, and of all transfers releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospital, and deaths.

DISTANCES TO BERLIN.

From the Russian frontier, 180 miles; from Nancy (France), 400 miles; from Liége (Belgium), 340 miles.

OTHER DISTANCES.

From the Russian frontier to Vienna, 220; from Yarmouth to Wilhelmshaven, 300 miles.

HOSTAGES.

A married man, says Bacon, gives hostages to fortune: a nation in arms sometimes gives them to, or has them taken by, an enemy. The German threat to shoot 17 principal citizens of Liége, whom they seized and held as hostages, if the Liége forts continued to fire on the German troops, if carried out would, according to all the rules of civilised warfare, be a savage and brutal murder. The forts are held and used by regular troops, and to try to stay them from fighting by such means would put the Germans outside the pale of civilised nations. They might just as well massacre indiscriminately the whole population because its soldiers dared to fight them. But on guerilla warriors and un-uniformed fighters, troops may wreak summary chastisement and the French franc-tireur or free-lance shooter in the war of 1870, when captured, was ruthlessly shot by the Germans.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Queen Mary's appeal to needlework guilds for the provision of garments.—Hon. Sec., Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W. Parcels to be marked "Q.M.N.G."

Fund for the relief of British subjects in Germany—The United States Ambassador, Dorchester House, W.

Belgian Wounded and Distressed.—Money, clothing, linen, etc., for the sick, wounded, and distressed Belgians.—The Belgian Minister, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.

OUR SEAMEN'S DAILY PRAYER.

The following prayer is recited daily in the ships of His Majesty's Navy:—

O Eternal Lord God . . Be pleased to receive into Thy Almighty and most gracious protection the persons of Thy servants and the Fleet in which they serve. Preserve them from the dangers of the sea and the violence of the enemy, that they may be a safeguard unto our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George and his Dominions and a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions.

ANTWERP.

The base of Belgium's defensive system is Antwerp, admittedly the strongest military position in Europe. With its double ring of advanced forts and partly protected by floods (the neighbouring country, especially to the north, can at a moment's notice be put under water), the place can neither be shelled nor completely currounded, and it would be impossible to cut it off from the sea, provided, of course, the enemy's ships are not allowed to blockade the mouth of the Scheldt.

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WE ARE ADAPTING the service which this House always tries to render the public in times of peace to the altered conditions occasioned by the present conflict. We are endeavouring to make of this House a rendezvous—a civic centre—to which the public will come daily to see the latest news as it is ticked off by the Tape Machines (one on the Third Floor and another on the Ground Floor of the Men's Store at the Orchard Street end of our Island site), to study the movements of the various Armies and Navies engaged, by means of the large flagged map in the "War Window," and to enjoy the change of scene beneficial alike physically and mentally, made possible by the varied incidents of the moment.

v v v

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